FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXIV.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 30, 1840. [NO. 1217.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,

BY EDWARD J. HALE.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents a square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to note the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.*☜

The Subscriber has taken the Hall adjoining the house occupied by Mr. Henry Brambert, nearly opposite the State Bank, for the purpose of opening the SCHOOL which he has proposed in former advertisements. The School will be opened on Tuesday the 6th of October. The terms, the same as heretofore specified.

S. COLTON.

Sept. 21, 1840. 16-3w

10 HHDS. prime Cuba MOLASSES, just received and for sale by

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.

Sept. 17, 1840. 16-3w

1000 LBS. Bagging and Seine TWINE.
80 pieces Cotton Bagging,
100 coils Rope,
20 hhds. Molasses,
20 hhds. N. O. Sugar,
8 do St. Croix ditto,
15 barrels double refined Loaf Sugar,
10 barrels Tanners' Oil,
50 barrels Apple Brandy,
2000 bushels Alum Salt,
800 sacks ditto,
For sale by
T. S. LUTTERLOH.

Sept. 23, 1840. 16-3w

For Sale,

1000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
15 tons Swedes and English Iron,
100 kegs Cut Nails, 3d to 40d.
75 bags prime Rio Coffee,
10 do. old Java ditto,
10 hhds. Sugar, assorted,
10 bbls. Loaf and Lump Sugar,
10 hhds. Molasses,
10 casks Ground Plaster,
5 bbls. Calcined ditto,
25 pieces Hemp Bagging,
25 coils Bale Rope,
10 coils Cordage, 2½ to 4½ inches,
50 boxes 8 X 10 and 10 X 12 Glass,
2 barrels Putty, in bladders,
100 kegs White Lead, in Oil,
50 do. Black Lead, in Oil,
A general assortment of Paint and Paint Brushes,
1 chest Black Tea,
25 boxes Brown Soap,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
3 casks London Porter,
15 quarter casks Wine,—Madeira, Sicily Madeira, Tenerife, Sherry & Malaga,
6 boxes (2 dozen) fine old Madeira Wine, (Ceylon brand,)
1 cask *best* Clover Seed,
2 tons Castings, Pots, Ovens, Skillets and Fire Dogs,
4 pieces superfine Ingrain Carpeting and Hearth Rugs, and a general assortment of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY,
J. HUSKE & SON.

Sept. 23, 1840. 16tf

Notice.

BY virtue of an assignment executed by Charles A. McMillan to the Subscriber, for the purposes therein expressed, he will proceed to sell, at Public Auction, at the Store of Samuel W. Tillinghast, on the 13th day of October next, all the Real and Personal Property conveyed to him by said deed, consisting of a lot of LAND, containing 2 acres, with improvements thereon, near Mrs. Armstrong's residence, Haymount.

One NEGRO MAN, aged 21 years.

An assortment of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, GROCERIES, &c.

Terms made known at Sale, which will continue from day to day until all said property is disposed of.

MALCOLM McPHERSON, *Trustee.*

Fayetteville, Sept. 22, 1840.

The Subscriber also gives notice, that the said C. A. McMillan assigned to him, by said deed, all the debts due and owing to him; and he hereby notifies all persons so indebted, to come forward and settle the same without delay.

MARTIN McPHERSON, *Trustee.*

September 22, 1840. 16-4s.

SWAIM'S VERMIFUGE,

THE MOST USEFUL FAMILY MEDICINE EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

THIS well known *Anti-hypocatharc* and *Worm Medicine* has proved successful these twelve years past, and is universally acknowledged by all who have tried it, to be far superior to any other medicine ever employed in the diseases for which it is recommended. It is perfectly safe, and no child will refuse to take it.

Worms being especially apt to infest persons of debilitated digestive organs and emaciated constitutions, much mischief is often done by the ordinary worm medicines, which generally consist of the strongest purgatives, calomel, *that destroyer of the constitution*, bitters, pink root, spirits of turpentine, wormseed oil, &c. &c. Articles of this kind may destroy worms, but they debilitate the stomach, and often mortally injure the general health, without removing the cause. SWAIM'S VERMIFUGE has the peculiar advantage of removing the cause of worms, by giving vigor and healthy action to the stomach, bowels, and organs of digestion, thereby relieving measles, croup, whooping cough, &c. This medicine, by invigorating the internal functions, strengthening the organs of digestion, and removing the primary cause which creates morbid secretions, will relieve Bowel Complaints, Cholic, Dysentery, Dyspepsia, and the whole train of biliary affections, Sick Headach, Acidity of the Stomach, Foul Breath, Bleeding Piles, &c. It is an antidote in the *early stages of Fever and Cholera Morbus.* As a general FAMILY MEDICINE it stands unrivalled, as it is applicable to most of the diseases to which children are subject. SWAIM'S VERMIFUGE will be found of some utility to persons who occasionally indulge in the conviviality of the table; a dose taken before dinner will anticipate the effects of *acidity* of the stomach, not unfrequently produced by *wine.*—To the neglect of this, however, a dose in the morning or the following morning will, in most instances, restore the *tone of the Stomach.*

Families resident in the country, and isolated in a measure from medical advice, travellers journeying to the far west, or bound to distant ports, seminaries and all public institutions and charitable associations will find this remedy, constantly at hand, of great utility.

Prepared at SWAIM'S LABORATORY, Philadelphia. HENRY JOHN SHARPE, *General Agent*, No. 46 Pine Street, New York; and sold by every Druggist in the United States.

WM. SWAIM & SON.

"The Crisis of the Country,

BY JUNIUS,"

A MOST excellent political Tract for circulation. For sale at the publisher's prices, at the Book Store. Clubs can be furnished at $3 per 100, or $20 per 1000.

Sept. 23, 1840.

SALT.

2000 BUSHELS Liverpool SALT, in bulk.
2000 do. Alum, do.
For sale by
E. W. WILLKINGS.

September 22, 1840. 16-3w

Lands for sale,

(BY DECREE OF THE COURT OF EQUITY.)

I WILL expose to sale, at the Court House door of Cumberland county, on Monday the 2d day of November next, at 12 o'clock, M., a LOT on Robeson street, town of Fayetteville, 82 feet 6 inches front. Also, another Lot joining the same, on the East side of Robeson street.

TERMS.—A credit of *three* and *six* months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH, *C. & M. E. of Cumberland county.*

Sept. 21, 1840. 16ts

Miss Bingham

WILL resume her School on Monday the 5th of October. She will teach all the English branches of education which are usually taught in one of the FEMALE SEMINARIES in this section of the country. Drawing, Painting and Fancy work also. Music and French will be taught by an accomplished French lady, who speaks with the best pronunciation the court language of France. She has also engaged an experienced teacher in Latin.

September 14, 1840. 15-4w

Life of Gen. Harrison,

JUST RECEIVED and for sale by

E. J. HALE.

NEGRO BOY for sale.

A NEGRO BOY, 18 or 20 years old, for sale.—Apply at this Office.

State of North Carolina,

ROBESON CO. N. C.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1840.

George M. Bryan and others, *vs.* John McBryde and others.

PETITION FOR SALE OF NEGROES.

THE Petitioners state that Duncan McBryde died intestate, leaving six Slaves and eleven Children, his heirs and distributees; that the personal estate has been nearly exhausted in the payment of debts; that the defendants John McBryde, Duncan McBryde, William McBryde, Bryant Caulk and wife Mary, Daniel B. Campbell and wife Comfort, reside beyond the limits of the State; Ordered, That publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for said Defendants to appear at next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in November next, and make defence, otherwise the petition will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.

Witness, Shadrach Howell, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the fourth Monday of August, A. D. 1840, and in the sixty-fifth year of American Independence.

SDR. HOWELL, *Clk. C. C.*

16] 16ts

State of North Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1840.

Lauchlin McLean, Adm'r, *vs.* Murdoch McLeod and others, heirs and heiresses of Daniel McLeod, deceased.

PETITION TO SUBJECT REAL ESTATE TO PLAINTIFF'S CLAIM.

THE Petitioner states that he obtained Letters of Administration on the Estate of Daniel McLeod, deceased; that the personal estate is exhausted, and the debts against the same not satisfied; that he has a claim of three hundred and thirty dollars against the estate, secured by bond, and prays to have the real estate subjected to the payment thereof; that the defendants Margaret McLeod, Neill McLeod, Catherine Ann McLeod, Margaret Jane McLeod, Norman and Archibald McLeod, who are the offspring of John McLeod, dec'd, and Neill McLeod, dec'd, brothers of intestate live beyond the limits of the State: Ordered, That publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer five weeks, for said Defendants to appear at next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in November next, and make defence, otherwise the petition will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.

Witness, Shadrach Howell, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the fourth Monday of August, A. D. 1840, and in the sixty-fifth year of American Independence.

SDR. HOWELL, *Clk. C. C.*

16]

SWAIM'S PANACEA,

For the cure of Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Ulcerous Sores, Syphilis, and the host of painful and hitherto incurable affections resulting therefrom;

White Swellings, Diseases of the Liver and Skin, General Debility, &c., and all Diseases arising from Impurity of the Blood.

THIS MEDICINE is particularly recommended as an *alterative* and a *purifier of the Blood.* It gives a *tone and vigor to debilitated Constitutions*, which invalids are unconscious of until they have experienced its effects.

It is also recommended in Diseases where the Lungs and Breast are supposed to be affected, and also where the constitution is broken down by the use of Mercury or Quinine.

The SWAIM'S PANACEA is an accredited antidote to the *diseases peculiar to tropical latitudes.* It is made use of on *all plantations*, and produces a speedier, a *more certain* and *less expensive* medium of perfect restoration, than any other medicine hitherto known or employed.

This medicine has the singular fortune, a just tribute to its great merit, of being *recommended by the most celebrated practitioners of medicine in the United States and Europe;* whereas, not one of the spurious mixtures made in imitation of it has the least support from the medical faculty. This fact offers an argument so plain and conclusive, that it needs only to be mentioned to enforce conviction.—Swaim's Panacea is recommended to all those invalids for whom physicians prescribe Sarsaparilla, Syrups, Extracts, &c.

Swaim's Panacea is in round bottles, fluted longitudinally, with the following words blown in the glass—"Swaim's Panacea—Phila," having but one label, which covers the cork, with the signature of Wm. Swaim on it, so that the cork, (bearing also upon it as a seal the impression "Wm. Swaim,") cannot be drawn without destroying the signature, without which none is genuine. The medicine may consequently be known to be genuine when the signature is visible, to counterfeit it will be punished as forgery.

Prepared at SWAIM'S LABORATORY, Philadelphia. HENRY JOHN SHARPE, *General Agent*, No. 46 Pine Street, New York; and sold by every Druggist in the United States.

[16] WM. SWAIM & SON.

School for Young Ladies.

MISSES JANE and JESSIE B. SIMPSON will open a School for Young Ladies, in Fayetteville, on the second Monday in October.

Terms per session, consisting of twenty-two weeks:

Elementary department,	$8 00
First Class,	16 00
French Language,	10 00
Drawing and Painting,	10 00
Music,	25 00
Use of Piano,	3 00
Contingent expenses,	50

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1840. 13tf

BOOTS AND SHOES.

S. T. HAWLEY,

(AT THE SIGN OF THE BIG BOOT,)

PERSON STREET,

HAS received his Fall Supply (119 Packages) of BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, &c. &c., consisting of—

Men's Calf, Seal and Kip BOOTS,
" Black and colored Gaiter ditto,
" Calf and Kip Shoes and Sheetees,
" Morocco Calf and Seal Pumps,
" Seal and Goat Slippers,
" India Rubber Shoes,
" Kip and coarse Brogans, (Black and Russet,)
Ladies' French Kid and Morocco Walking Shoes,
" Calf, Seal and Pruncla ditto, ditto,
" Kid, Morocco and Prunella Slippers,
" Colored Morocco ditto,
" Calf, Kid and Morocco Boots,
" Prunella and Gaiter ditto,
" India Rubber Shoes, (lined and furred.)
Misses' Calf, Seal and Morocco Boots and Shoes,
" Kid and Morocco Slippers, (coal & black.)
Boys' pegged and sewed Calf Shoes and Brogans,
" Kip and coarse Brogans.

A large assortment of Childrens' Leather and Morocco Boots and Shoes,

Large assortment of women's Leather Boots, Shoes and Slippers.

This entire Stock was bought direct from the Manufacturers at auction, and will be sold low for Cash by the package, dozen or at retail.

—ON HAND—

Sole and Upper Leather, Calf Skins, Lining and Binding Skins, Silk Thread, Spatterdashes, &c. &c.

September 15, 1840. 15-6w.

Iredell's Digest.

A FEW copies for sale by

E. J. HALE.

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large and splendid assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are

superfine blue, black, and assorted colored Cloths and Cassimeres, Sattinets, Vestings, Merinos, Mousselaines, Chenillys, black and colored Silks, plain and figured, black Bombazines, Rose and Point Blankets, and Negro Cloths, 1575 pieces Calico, very cheap, 3-4, 4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 bleached and brown Sheetings and Sheetings, and Anker Bolting Cloths, with many other articles,—all of which being bought at the lowest package price, is offered CHEAP FOR CASH, or to punctual customers on the usual time.

September 10, 1840. 15tf

For Sale,

1800 BUSHELS Turk's Island SALT.
Apply to
SAML. W. TILLINGHAST.

September 15, 1840. 15tf

FEMALE SCHOOL,

FAYETTEVILLE.

MISS MALLETT, with the assistance of competent Teachers, will open a School on the 15th of October, at her residence on Gillespie street, in which, with the ordinary branches of English Education, will be taught the Latin and French Languages, Music, Drawing and Painting. No exertion shall be wanting for the improvement of Pupils in moral deportment as well as literary instruction.

Miss Mallett has succeeded in engaging the services of Mrs. Ashe, whose qualifications and experience as a Music teacher are well known.

The year will commence the 15th of October and close the 15th of August.

TERMS—IN ADVANCE

Elementary Department or 2d Class,	$8	per Session.
First Class,	16	" "
French Language,	10	" "
Drawing and Painting,	10	" "
Music on Piano Forte, accompanied by the voice,	25	" "
Music on Guitar,	25	" "
Fancy work,	3	" "
Use of Piano for practising,	2	" "

September 16, 1840. 98tf

For Sale,

PEA NUT SILK WORM EGGS,

PRICE 25 cents a thousand. Purchasers at a distance can have them sent by mail. Apply at this Office.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1840. 15tf

☞ The Pea Nut Silk Worms are among the most valuable varieties. They consume less food than the common kinds. Their cocoons are remarkably firm and contain an unusual quantity of silk. The eggs advertised above are from a lot of eggs imported this season, that cost one dollar a thousand.

Look here Gunner!

THE Subscriber is now at his old stand on Bow street, near Duncan McNeill's Cabinet shop, ready to repair Gun Locks, and small work of any kind, in Brass, Iron, or wood.

EDWARD W. BARGE.

September 15, 1840. 15-3wpd.

GEN. WOLFE.

This thorough-bred Virginia Horse, colt of old Eclipse, will not be moved this Fall Season, but will stand at my Stable at the formerly reduced prices of $8, $12, $15; groom 50 cents. No extra charge will be made for mares, or persons sent with them, for one day at each time of sending. The owner will not be liable for escapes or accidents, and every necessary attention will be paid.

A horse of his pure blood at such moderate terms ought to be encouraged. He is here by accident and not for speculation. His owner will feel thankful to those disposed to encourage and sustain him.

JNO. W. POWELL.

Leesville, Robeson Co., N. C., Sept. 12. 15-4w

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Subscriber, at September Term of Cumberland County Court, qualified as Executor of the last Will and Testament of Charles Mc Alister, deceased. He hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said Estate to come forward and settle their accounts; and all persons having claims against the Estate are requested to present them for settlement within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.

JONA. EVANS, Ex'r.

September 11, 1840. 15-3w

The subjoined extract from the Nashville Whig gives the substance of Mr. Clay's Speech at the great Nashville Convention:

MR. CLAY'S SPEECH.

Mr. Clay was called for with an enthusiasm which seemed to contain no bounds, and when he came forward, with those characteristic smiles playing all over his remarkable countenance, the air was rent with nine such cheers as it has seldom fallen to the lot of any man to receive. When these had subsided, he commenced somewhat as follows:

Mr. President—Gentlemen of the Convention—Ladies—Friends and Fellow Citizens: This day may be likened to the glorious and genial sun that now shines upon us. Clouds are occasionally flitting over it and obscuring for the moment its beam-rays, but truth will break through the midst and shines the brighter for having been for a time obscured. By November next, the dark clouds which have been lowering above the political horizon will all disappear. I congratulate this vast multitude upon the glorious prospect before us.

This, said Mr. Clay, is a Convention of the People, and he asked if he might not, without arrogance, revert to the cause of his appearing before them. During the arduous contest in which he had been long engaged, occasional clouds lowered about him, but conscious of the correctness of his motives, of the purity of his intentions, he had stood out from the beginning dauntless, erect and undismayed.

Had he visited Tennessee during the campaign to which he had alluded, he would have disabused the public mind in relation to the charges which were made against him. In giving his vote in 1825, for Mr. John Q. Adams, he obeyed the wishes of his constituents. It had been charged that he did not do this, but the charge was unfounded. It was true that the Legislature of Kentucky at the time made a request that he should give a different vote, but that body, in making the request, went beyond its province; it had no right to interfere in the matter; the right belonged exclusively to his constituents in the counties of Fayette, Woodford, Jessamine. Each of these counties sustained, approved and ratified his conduct at the time, and neither of them has ever to this day revoked or annulled that approbation. With respect to his motives for the course he pursued, he had nothing on this occasion to offer. Those motives were known to and would be adjudged by his God. He never for a moment doubted that the day would come when justice would be done him. Yes, he never doubted that brave, generous, patriotic Tennesseans would be among the first to do him justice. This he felt they had done. The welcome with which he was greeted on his arrival—the procession—the banners—and last, though not least, the many bright eyes that beamed, and the handkerchiefs that waved on the occasion—all spoke to him a language of true and heartfelt welcome, as grateful as it was flattering to his feelings.

It was true that he had some reluctance, some misgivings, about making this visit at this time, which grew out of a supposition that his motives might be misconstrued.—The relations which had for a long time existed between himself and the illustrious Captain in this neighborhood were well understood. He feared, if he accepted the invitation to make the visit now, that it might be thought by some that his motives were less patriotic than sinister or selfish. But he assured that great assemblage that towards that illustrious individual—their fellow citizen and friend, he cherished, he possessed no unkind feelings. He was a great chieftain—he had fought well and bravely for his country—he hoped he would live long and enjoy much happiness, and when he departed from this fleeting vale of tears, that he would enter into the abode of the just made perfect.

Mr. Clay said that in addressing an assembly of so many thousands as he saw around him, when so many topics were crowding into the mind, he was at a loss to select a theme. Shall I, he asked, dwell upon a ruined currency—upon the prostration of business—the stagnation of trade—and the destruction of commerce? Or shall I speak of the wasteful extravagance of the present powers that be?

Mr. Clay said a paper had just been put into his hands, which he had never seen before, that represented in the form of a pyramid, the expenditures of the last three Administrations. He held it up to view and explained its meaning. He read some of the items of expenditure under the present Administration, which is so characteristically economical, and contrasted them with expenditures, under the same heads, made by the Administration of J. Q. Adams—an Administration whose extravagance so shocked the sensibilities of the whole nation!

But Mr. Clay said, this was not one of the themes he had selected to address the audience upon. He had thought to refer to, among other things, some of the very extraordinary doctrines now advanced by those who profess to entertain the greatest veneration and regard for the State Rights doctrines. In this connection, he brought up the ridiculous manœuvre, in the United States Senate, at the late session, on the subject of the debts of the several States. A long Report was made that the General Government would not assume the payment of those debts—a thing that nobody ever dreamed of! This Report, of which an extraordinary number of copies was ordered to be printed for circulation, was drawn up, said Mr. Clay, by your fellow-citizen and an old acquaintance of mine. And one of the pleasures which I promised myself, in making this visit to your beautiful town, was to meet and talk over matters with him. But on my inquiry for him, I learned that he was in East Tennessee, making speeches in favor of the present Administration! Ah, said I, at his old occupation, defending criminals! [The manner in which this was said, surpasses description. Those only who saw it, or who are acquainted with Mr. Clay's gesticulations and style of speaking, can imagine any thing approaching the reality.]

But there is this difference, said Mr. Clay, between my distinguished friend's present and past defence of criminals. He is now defending great criminals of State, not before a carefully packed jury, but before the free, enlightened, virtuous and patriotic people—and therefore we may well hope that his present defence will not be attended with his hitherto usual success!

Mr. Clay referred to Mr. Van Buren's recommendation, in '37, of a Bankrupt law, bearing exclusively upon State Banks, as an evidence of his regard for State Rights, and mirrored forth the evils of such a law.

He reverted to the progress of the Sub-Treasury bill through its several stages, and descanted upon the manner in which it was finally got first through the Senate and then the House, with great ability and eloquence—in which connection he gave a clear and succinct account of the manner, and for what cause, New Jersey was so disgracefully disfranchised.

Mr. Clay said the party in power profess to be Democrats *par excellence!* Among all their usurpations he knew of none more absurd than the usurpation of this name. He professed himself to be a true Democrat. He learned his Democracy in the school of '98 and '99. It was very different, he confessed, from the Democracy taught now-a-days in high places. It did not say, in the language of the motto upon the Bedford County Banner, which he just read: "The People expect too much from the Government"—"Let the Government take care of itself, and the People of themselves"—No! the Democracy that he had learned was the reverse of this language of the present Democratic President. But the new Democracy does not stop here. It asks for allegiance to the powers that be. The Democracy of Jefferson asked a candidate for office if he was capable, and honest, and would support the Constitution. But the new Democracy asks very different questions. It asks, how many votes can you bring to the polls? What's your influence? Are you boisterous partizans? It also holds out inducements, or bribes, which Jefferson's Democracy did not. It says, if you labor in my cause and the People reject you, I will take care that your reward shall be certain. He instanced the appointment of Mr. Grundy, and then referred to the appointment of J. M. Niles, as Post Master General, who not 4 months ago was rejected by the People by 1,500 votes. To be thus beaten, was a sure passport to an Executive office. By the bye, he said the office conferred upon Mr. Niles was not a very enviable one, for he had to take a seat previously occupied by a creature than whom a more despicable creeping reptile could not be named. His fellow-citizens, he presumed, would know to whom he alluded.

Mr. Clay here dwelt for some minutes upon the immoral tendency to which such a course of administration, as he had been alluding to, would lead. But he trusted it would be checked—that the great physician, the Ballot Box, was near at hand, and that by November the disease would be met by an effective and most salutary remedy. When before had such a state of things as now exists been known? When before such a disregard of obligations? When before have 64 out of 67 Land Officers proved defaulters?—When before have defaulters not only been retained in office after their defalcations were known, but absolutely reappointed? He referred to the appointment of Mr. Livingston as Secretary of State at a time when he was a defaulter, but said he presumed the President did not reflect sufficiently upon the tendency such an appointment would have. He referred to the Moore and Letcher case, and to the appointment of Hocker to the best office in the country for his services in that dark transaction. He had heard that Hocker had since proved a defaulter.

Mr. Clay said he would like to address himself directly to the Democrats within the sound of his voice. He wished to address them not as enemies, but brothers, as men equally patriotic and equally devoted with the Whigs, to the best interests of the country.—We differ, said he, but upon what subject do men not differ? Have all your hopes been realized in regard to the administration of the government? Have the pledges that were made you, been fulfilled? Take, for example, the one term for the Presidency. Did not the great Captain promise you that one term was enough for a President to serve? Was it carried out? How was the promise not to appoint members of Congress to office, carried out?—How was the promise, to reduce the extravagant expenditures, fulfilled? What principle was carried out? what promise kept? what pledge redeemed? Is there an Administration man in this vast assemblage that will answer, shouted the Kentucky orator in the loudest tones of his musical voice!

Mr. Clay said he had called the present a vast assemblage, and he would take that occasion to declare that there were more people and more banners there than were at the great Baltimore Convention. And why are there so many people here, coming together from almost every State in the Union?

Mr. Clay said he claimed to be a Democrat in the true sense of the word—a Democrat ready to stand by or die for his country. He referred to the great contest now going on, and asked that nothing should be done to the injury of our opponents. All, he said, were interested alike—all were on board the great ship of State—all were alike interested in the success of the voyage. But there were exceptions to the general rule; there were beings in the lead of the party who could not be hung too high—beings who set all the baser passions of men at work—and labor constantly and solely for no good. There was another class—the boisterous office holders, the Prætorian band, the Palace Slaves—he was about to say of Martin Van Buren! But then to call such a man a King over such a people as this great concourse! oh, he would not so insult them!

Mr. Clay, in conclusion, addressed the Tennesseans particularly. He reverted to the position of Tennessee and Kentucky.—They stood side by side—their sons fought side by side at New Orleans. Kentuckians and Tennesseans now fight another and a different kind of battle. But they are fighting now, as then, a band of mercenaries, the cohorts of power.—They are fighting a band of office-holders, who call Gen. Harrison a coward, an imbecile, an old woman!

Yes, Gen. Harrison is a coward—but he fought more battles than any other General during the last war, and never sustained a defeat. He is no statesman—and yet he has filled more civil offices of trust and importance than almost any other man in the Union!

A man in the crowd here cried out, "Tell us of Van Buren's battles!"

Ah! said Mr. Clay, I will have to use my colleague's language and tell you of Mr. Van Buren's *three* great battles! He says that he fought General Commerce and conquered him—that he fought General Currency and conquered him—and that with his Cuba Allies, he fought the Seminoles and got conquered!

Mr. Clay referred, with great good humor, to the 17,000 Whig majority of Kentucky, and asked if generous, chivalric Tennessee would not enter the lists of competition with her? He doubted not she would make a gallant effort, not only to run up alongside, but to come out ahead of her!

Amusing.—At the late session of the Superior Court in Granville, it appears that the good people were amused by speaking and cross speaking. The speakers were rather too thick and too close for comfort. After the Whig Elector, Dr. Smith, had closed a very sensible address to the people, he was immediately perched upon by the *great rejected*, Judge Saunders. The people anxious to see a few scales knocked off *his Ex-would-be-Excellency*, by a greater and better man, immediately sent for Judge Mangum. As Mr. Mangum was about to mount the hustings at the conclusion of Judge Saunders' address, up jumps Micajah T. Hawkins, who began to rattle away in such lingo as he was able to collect from a badly furnished vocabulary. The people began to wave their hands in imitation of their unwillingness to hear him, and to exclaim "we don't wish to hear you! we don't wish to hear you!! get down!!! get down"!!!! The brave General, however, having sensibility enough to be excruciated by the known calumny which he had uttered against General Harrison in his pamphlet which charged the old hero with voting in favor of the sale of white men, avowed his determination to be heard in explanation of his course on that subject. It is said to have been an explanation with a vengeance. Why, says he, gentlemen, it appears that there is a law, in the statute book of Indiana which makes it unlawful that a negro should purchase white men who may be sold under the law which was approved by General Harrison. But (continued Gen'l Hawkins,) I was not bound to find that law, for the book in which it was contained was a *great big volum*, containing several hundred pages, and the law was way towards the end of it, at that. This was an admirable defence, truly. A thief might as well defend himself by pleading that he took his neighbor's goods instead of his own, because the goods of the thief were not so easy to be found as that of the neighbor. After Gen. Hawkins had blustered away for a while, a motion was made that the assembly should repair to the Court House where they would be addressed by Judge Mangum. The motion was successful, and Gen. Hawkins was delivered of his audience as quick as General Harrison delivered Proctor of his army; and Judge Mangum delighted the people with one of the most brilliant and powerful efforts which has been heard during the present campaign. Judge Badger was also called out and made a very able effort.

Raliegh Star.

An appeal to the Dictionary.—An amusing circumstance happened during the progress of the late election canvass, in a county adjacent to this, which is worth putting in print. One of the candidates for the commons, whilst haranguing the people from the piazza of a private house, inveighed a good deal against Gen. Harrison, and among other things charged him with being a coward. No sooner was this said, than the good woman of the house, who had sat all the time quietly in an adjoining room engaged in knitting, jumped up and exclaimed, "a coward, you call General Harrison a coward, he's no coward, and I'll prove to you by the Dictionary." She then drew forth from its repository of years an old *almanac*, and pointing the astonished candidate to a relation of several incidents of the battles in which Harrison was engaged, she continued "there, there, read them, and they'll show you whether General Harrison's a coward or not." We do not know whether the gentleman attributes his defeat to this little occurrence, but certain it is that nothing more was said of Gen. Harrison's cowardice on that day.—*Wil. Chronicle.*

Children's Toy Books.

FOR SALE AT THE BOOK STORE.

SENATOR PHELPS.

...ad below a letter from ... on the subject of the ...bill. It completely sus... taken by the writer in ... Rives, which the Adminis... had had hold of as an occa... the attention from the ... we have said repeatedly, ... is on the Secretary of ... of the *30th of November*, ...ment was sent with the President's ...l Message to Congress, as a document ...mpanying that Message, and as a part ... which Report is in the form of an of... letter to the President, and contains a ...ject of the Secretary, of which the Pre... says to Congress, "*I cannot recom... IT TOO STRONGLY to your consideration* PLAN SUBMITTED *by that officer for the ...ganization of the militia of the United ...States.*"

This is the plan emphatically; and all the special pleading and prevarication of the President's Officials only serve further to disgust the moral sense of the country. The effort to get up a new issue, by abusing Mr. Phelps, plunges them into a new difficulty. Mr. Phelps had said in his letter to Mr. Rives, "Very early in the present session of Congress, a bill in form, emanating, as I understood, from the Secretary of War, was laid before the Committee of the Senate on the Militia, of which I am a member." No, says the Globe; this statement is not true. "We are informed by the Secretary he prepared, and, on the 28th of the same month, transmitted the bill referred to, direct to the committee." "*Very early*" in the session! says the Globe. Why, it was not till the 28th of January! Well, this is not much of a mistake in Mr. Phelps, to consider the eighth week of a session which continued nearly eight months as "very early in the session." But in what light does this evidence, brought out by the Globe itself, place the assertion made by the President in his letter of July 31, 1840, to Mr. Cary and others, that the plan "WAS NOT EVEN MATURED UNTIL MORE THAN THREE MONTHS after the Message was sent to Congress." The Message was sent to Congress on the 21th of December, 1839, and the Globe and the War Department say that the matured plan was sent to the Militia Committee in the Senate on the 28th of January, 1840, an interval of only *five weeks*, instead of "MORE THAN THREE MONTHS," as the President has it. These suicidal attempts at explaining away a deliberate act of the Chief Magistrate remind one of the couplet—

"Oh! what a tangled web we weave,
When first we practise to deceive."

Suppose the President should have magic enough left to persuade the People that in his Annual Message he meant not the general plan of November 30, 1839, but the detailed plan of March 20, 1840; what would he gain by it? The Secretary says, in his report or a letter of November 30, 1839, to the President, "the details had better be left subject to regulation—A PLAN OF WHICH I AM PREPARED TO SUBMIT TO YOU." The President recommends "THE PLAN SUBMITTED." One says the plan of details is *ready to be* submitted, and the other says the plan of details (conceding that the President meant that) *is* submitted.

The President appears to have discovered that his tactics may be unavailing; for, in the Globe of the 24 instant, a new line of defence is attempted. The Secretary of War had suffered himself to be interposed as a shield between the President and the People; but as this contrivance failed to protect the President, and at the same time subjected the Secretary to considerable damage, a new one must be resorted to, and, gentle reader, what think you that is? Why, that neither the President nor the Secretary of War is responsible for the "PLAN," but that the responsibility rests, in "undivided moieties," as the lawyers say, upon an assistant Adjutant General of the Army and a Captain of Artillery.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer.

GENTLEMEN: An article in the Globe of the 27th ultimo has fallen under my observation, in which I am charged with falsehood and misrepresentation in my letter of the 20th June, to the Hon. Wm. C. Rives, in relation to the bill before a Committee of the Senate for organizing and disciplining the Militia.

The article is a fair sample of the reckless perversion and misrepresentation which have ever characterized that print, and which will probably continue to characterize it until public opinion shall consign the press and its conductors to merited contempt.

In the first place, we have a caption to the article, in staring capitals, of "Mr. Phelps and his misrepresentations in regard to the President's connexion with the plan for the reorganization of the Militia." Now, it so happens that there is in my letter no allusion to the President, nor a word of his connexion with the plan. I have merely stated facts, fully admitted by the Globe to be true, and implicating the President no further than he may be implicated by the history of the transaction, as stated in the Globe. I pretended to no personal knowledge of the agency of the President in the matter, but left that agency to be settled, as a matter of inference, from the facts before the Public.

After the usual flourish about "base malignity" and "disgusting trickery," a flourish designed to give force to a charge which the writer knew to be utterly groundless, he proceeds as follows:

"Now we assert, and can prove what we assert beyond the shadow of a doubt, that *every thing* which Mr. Phelps has said about the bill to which he refers, with the single exception that such bill did emanate from the Secretary of War and was laid before the committee, is wholly without foundation."

Again—"We have admitted that Mr. Phelps is correct in his statement, that a bill of the kind did emanate from the Secretary of War, and was laid before the Committee on the Militia of the Senate. A simple history of the origin of his bill will prove *every thing else* that Mr. Phelps has stated to be false."

Now, I assert, and will show, that every thing asserted by me is fully supported by the disclosures in the Globe—that the writer has admitted all which has any materiality in my statement—and that there is nothing left to which his sweeping phrase "every thing else" can apply.

My letter in these words:

HARPER'S FERRY, June 20, 1840.

"*Dear Sir:* In answer to your inquiry, I have only time to say that, very early at the present session of Congress, a bill in form, emanating, as I understood, from the Secretary of War, was laid before the committee of the Senate on the Militia, of which I am a member. That bill, which I suppose accompanied the annual communication of the Secretary of War to Congress, was in all its important features identical with the plan communicated by the Secretary to the committee of the House of Representatives, under date of the 20th March last. The bill to which I allude was for some time the subject of inquiry by the committee. What has become of it, or why it has not been printed, I know not; but that such a bill was reported, and submitted with the annual report, is not to be questioned.

"I would explain further, but having already made a written statement which is now in the hands of the publishers, and which will probably be published, I refer you to that when it shall appear.

In haste, yours,

"SAMUEL PHELPS."

What are the facts here stated? These simply: that such a bill was prepared by the Secretary—that this bill was very early in the session laid before the committee—and that this bill was, in all its important features, identical with that communicated to the committee of the House.

The first two statements are admitted in terms by the Globe, with this difference, that the writer asserts that the bill was transmitted on the 28th of January, instead of adopting my expression, "very early in the session." It will be remembered that the Senate could not proceed to the business of legislation until the House was organized, which did not take place till about the first of January. The difference between the expression "very early," and the first 28 days of an eight months' session, I leave the writer to settle, as, in my judgment, it is not worth the cost of ascertaining.

The next assertion is the identity of the bill with the *project* communicated to the House under date of the 20th of March.—This statement might indeed fall within the expression "every thing else," as it is vauntingly used by this writer. But as, with all his vaporing, he does not even allude to this assertion; and as his proof, which he offers, has no reference to it nor connexion with it, I infer that he does not intend to deny it, but has used the expression quoted to give importance to his charge of falsehood and misrepresentation. If the statement be not true, both documents are at his command, and he can exhibit them to the Public.—They will speak for themselves.

The only remaining statement in my letter, and the *only one which he attempts to controvert*, is to be found either in the expression that "the bill, *as I suppose*, accompanied the annual communication," &c.; or in the assertion that it was "prepared and submitted with the annual report." To controvert this, he asserts that the bill was not transmitted to the Senate until some time after the annual communication, and was then transmitted upon a call of the chairman of the committee. Now, admitting all this to be true, I would ask this sagacious writer how he convicts me of falsehood? I have in no shape asserted that these documents were transmitted at one and the same period. I have indeed used the term "accompanied," but I have also stated it as a matter of supposition, and not as a fact within my own knowledge. The writer can make no man believe that even he understood me otherwise. His proof of falsehood amounts, then, to this, that he has made out the fact to be different from my supposition.

As to the other statement, the bill was submitted with the report, it is literally true, and is as fully admitted by the writer himself as any fact connected with the transaction. This expression does not imply that the two documents were submitted at the same time, but that they were submitted in connexion, to be considered and acted upon together. Whether they came at different periods or not is immaterial; when they got there, they were submitted in connexion, for one and the same action.

I have now I believe, fully refuted this idle charge of misrepresentation, and have shown that the writer has disproved nothing which I have asserted. If he has disproved any thing, it is a mere supposition, expressed as such. No candid man will believe that the writer himself supposed there was any truth in the charge. It was thrown out, doubtless, to feed the credulity of his party, and to divert the public attention from the embarrassed position of the President.

Another object doubtless was to create an immaterial issue before the Public. The issue which he makes with me is wholly unimportant in the controversy respecting the celebrated project for organizing the militia. The true issue implicates not me, but no less a personage than the President of these United States; and that issue is made up in this way: At the commencement of the 26th Congress, the Secretary of War proposed to Congress a plan for the reorganization of the militia. The President, in his Message, recommends the plan.—Whether he approved it, or recommended it without knowing what it was, is a question which I leave him to settle with the American People. As early as January, taking the history of the matter as stated in the Globe, the Secretary transmits to the Senate a bill in form, embracing his plan, and ready to be enacted into a law. Was his plan *matured* when this was done? Or did he intend to alter and amend it after it had got into the hands of Congress? He knew certainly that when this was done he had nothing further to do with it; and it is not very probable that he settled all the details of that bill, and committed it to Congress, *without maturing his plan*. The committee of the Senate made no report on the subject until May or June. In the mean time, the Secretary communicated to the committee of the House his plan, under date of the 20th of March. The latter committee made their report first. The document of the 20th of March was printed and laid on the tables of the Senators, and the committee of the Senate made that document the basis of their report. It was printed by order of the Senate in connexion with the report; but neither committee took any notice of the bill in their report, nor was it printed by either House.

In the mean time, public attention was called to the subject—the plan was unpopular; and the President, to excuse himself, professes ignorance of the plan, and, to prove it, asserts that it was not *matured* until the 20th of March, three months after the transmission of his Message. This occasioned the publication of my letter to Mr. Rives; and for disclosing the existence of this bill I am arraigned by the conductors of the Globe. They are not sparing of opprobrious epithets, but they are forced to admit that the plan was so far matured on the 28th of January that a formal bill, embracing all its details, was transmitted to the Senate on that day. How much more the Secretary expected to mature it, after he had thus turned over the whole subject to Congress, it is not for me to say. But do not the sagacious editors of the Globe perceive that they have, by their disclosure, disproved the assertion of the President, and convicted him of an inaccuracy, to use no harsher term? They doubtless expect that common courtesy will induce us to attribute the inaccuracy to unintentional error. I am not disposed to call it by a harsher name; but if harsher terms are used, I beg these gentlemen to remember that, though they may be bestowed upon me, they may be made to fall with tenfold force upon a much more distinguished personage.

The error (if error there was) into which I have fallen, in relation to the time when the bill was communicated to Congress, is wholly unimportant. The statement of the Globe leaves the responsibility on the President as much as my own. On the other hand, the mistake of the President is radical, as the assumption that the plan was not matured until the 20th of March is the very basis of his argument.

To show how utterly immaterial is the issue which these gentlemen make with me, I need only advert to the history of this matter, as given in the Globe.

They assert that the bill was communicated in answer to the call of the committee. The letter of the chairman is as follows:

"SIR: I am instructed by the Committee of the Militia of the Senate to request of you *an exposition of your plan* for organizing the militia of the United States. It is desirable that we should be furnished with a draught of such a bill *as is contemplated in your report*, accompanying the President's annual message; and also such *details as you* may deem necessary to enable the committee to *comprehend the operation of the entire plan*."

In answer to this, as the Globe asserts, was the bill furnished. Now, when furnished, was it or was it not such *as was contemplated in the report?* Did it furnish *the details*, and did it enable the committee to judge of *the operation of the contemplated measure?* If it were not the original plan, what was that plan varied? Was this the plan recommended by the President, or was that a different plan? If it be the same, and the President know what it was when he recommended it? These are all questions which may be asked with equal force and propriety, whether the bill had been furnished on the first or the twenty-eighth of January. Whenever transmitted, it was sent as the original plan mentioned in the report and message. And the wonderful distinction taken by the writer in the Globe is just as important as the question whether, after it was prepared and before the committee acted upon it, it rested in the pocket of the chairman or in the desk of the Secretary of the Senate.

The bill was furnished as a mere particular specification of the details of the original plan. If the bill followed that plan, as recommended by the President, I see not how he can escape the responsibility of that recommendation. If the Secretary varied the plan, and introduced the obnoxious features of the *project*, without the knowledge of the President, it is a matter between the Secretary and the President, which they can settle for themselves. If the Secretary choose to avow it, he can do so; if not, it remains for the President either to charge him with it, or to submit to the responsibility of that recommendation.

I now leave the Public to judge where the misrepresentation lies, and for what purpose the charge of falsehood is thrown upon me. I think I have shown that every thing stated by me is true, and that, if I was in error, in any particular, it was in a supposition or inference as to a fact of no importance.

SAMUEL S. PHELPS.

Middleburg, (Va.) Sept. 3, 1840.

Mean attempt at Deception.—"The Crisis," a Van Buren paper published at Richmond, Va. and which is but the echo of the "Enquirer," proclaims that Saunders received 5000 majority over Morehead in the Eastern part of North Carolina—that the largest portion of the Slaveholders reside in the East, and thence insinuates that the Whigs of North Carolina are identified with the Abolitionists, and that no confidence should be placed in the declarations of their candidate. We cannot find language to express our contempt—our *sovereign contempt* for such *mean, grovelling* attempts at falsehood and deception! We use, we admit, strong language, but we *mean* what we *say*. It is time for every North Carolinian who has any pride for the character of his State, to speak out. The Editor of the Enquirer, who has boxed every point of the political compass, seems desirous to take the People of this State under his especial care. Almost every number of his paper contains some impertinent interference in the concerns of North Carolina. Any son of hers who does not rebuke the late attempt of the "*Democratic Association*" at Richmond, headed by this man of "*seven principles*," (as John Randolph called him) to *dictate* to her voters, deserves not her protection or countenance. *T. Ritchie*—whose very name has become an emblem—a *sign of inconsistency*, endeavoring to teach political morality to the honest and straight forward People of the Old North! Contemptible! Shameful! They will shew him in November what respect they have for *his* croaking!—*Ral. Register.*

The Feds now pretend that they are to carry Ohio, *certain!* Would the people know the basis of this calculation? It is that Gen. Harrison by his Carthage Speech, has lost the Abolition vote! Such is the calculation of Federalism! It will *not* be realized. Ohio will go for Harrison by from 10 to 20,000 majority—but it equally shows as if it were fulfilled, that the Abolitionists are not such bugbears to the self-styled Democracy, when they vote for Martin Van Buren.—*Richmond Whig.*

HARRISON'S PRIVATE CHARACTER.

Testimony of Dr. BEECHER, *of Cincinnati.*

The following communication from R. G. Colby, Esq. we would commend to the attention of all those who have witnessed the calumniation, by some of our opponents, of Gen. Harrison's private character. Mr. Colby is a man of unimpeachable integrity, and entire reliance may be placed upon the truth of all his statements.—*Lowell Courier.*

To the Editors of the Lowell Courier.

On taking the stage, a few days since, at Nashua, I was so fortunate as to find myself in company with Dr. Lyman Beecher, of Cincinnati, and knowing him to be universally known in the community, not only as a man of great talents, but of high moral worth, I took occasion, in the course of conversation, to remark that there were conflicting statements amongst us in New England in regard to the private and public character of Gen. Harrison, and requested him to give me his opinion upon that subject, giving him to understand at the same time that I desired the privilege of giving that opinion to others, if I chose so to do. After pausing a short time, he very deliberately answered as follows: "Soon after I went to Cincinnati, I met Gen. Harrison at Judge Burnet's, and have known him, personally, ever since. In the private walks of life I know him to be a man of whom even his enemies can say no harm. As a moral man, I know his character to be unblemished. I know him to be a member of regular standing in the Episcopal Church in Cincinnati, and I have repeatedly heard the clergymen of that church speak in the highest terms of respect of the character of Gen. Harrison. As a citizen and neighbor, I know him to be universally beloved and esteemed. He is hospitable and generous, even to a fault, and his benevolence is proverbial wherever he is known. As a man of talents, he possesses more of the cool, discriminating judgment, the honesty of purpose, the determined perseverance in the conscientious discharge of every duty, and more of the highminded, noble traits of the old Washington school of men, than any other I have ever seen. As a writer, in every sense of the word, he stands amongst the first in our country. As a public man, I need not speak of him; for every one knows his character in that respect as well as I do. The history of his country has settled that matter beyond controversy, and nothing that his enemies can say can tarnish his hard-earned reputation. And now, having given what I know and believe to be his character, let me say that I believe him to be just the man whom we need at the head of our Government, in the present deranged state of our country, and I hope and trust that in November next he will be elected, like old Cincinnatus from his plough, to the Presidency of the United States."

The above is the substance of what Dr. Beecher gave as his opinions of Gen. Harrison, and, as near as I can recollect, I have endeavored to give his own words. I leave the subject without note or comment.

RICHARD G. COLBY.

FROM THE MADISONIAN.

TO THE CONSCIENTIOUS OF THE VAN BUREN PARTY.

That there are many—very many—intelligent and conscientious supporters of Mr. Van Buren, who have advocated his cause from pure but mistaken motives, no unprejudiced mind will deny. They have been the dupes of a generous confidence in his fitness for office, which may be termed a weakness, but should not be regarded as a crime. Doubtless these persons have had the good of their country in view, and are now as strongly disposed to regret the share which they have unwittingly contributed towards the evils which oppress us, as we are who have advocated the converse of Mr. Van Buren's policy. To this honest and reflecting portion of the friends of the administration we venture an appeal. Has their confidence been sustained? Have their expectations been realized?—Has the good of the country been advanced? There is no reflecting man of this class whose reason will give an affirmative response to these questions. Not one, who, after a calm and comprehensive survey of the various interests of the community, tracing their present deplorable condition to the causes which are to be so easily found in the measures of the present administration, can hesitate to declare that Mr. Van Buren has falsified the pledges made by him, and violated the trust reposed in him. The universal conviction then cries out for a CHANGE. We know the difficulty with which men are brought to retract an error. No power of conviction is strong enough to turn a fool. But strong minds abandon error when it is demonstrated; and patriotic hearts will not suffer themselves to be seduced by a glaring sophistry to aid in plunging their country into irretrievable ruin. We call, then, on the wise and the good, who have hitherto marched under the administration flag, to fall out of the ranks, and leave the *officeholders*, the *contractors*, and the *parasites of Mr. Van Buren* to fight out the battle. They will thus escape the responsibility for such further outrages as may be contemplated to prevent the triumph of public opinion. True Democracy asserts the right of the people to elect their officers.—Every where, by tens, and twenties, and fifties of thousands, the people are calling General Harrison from the Cabin to the Council Chamber. Will any pure Democrat war against this universal election?—Will he join a conspiracy to defeat it by fraud or violence? Will he, by consenting to such acts, bring Democracy into contempt, and make it a mere purveyor of individual ambition? Let those to whom we have addressed these questions pause and reflect before the time for profitable deliberation shall have passed away. The tempest-cloud hovers over ALL. If it cannot be dispersed, let no one hope to escape the explosion. The people will not submit to be entirely denuded of every right. This they have already declared in their primitive assemblies. To this effect, above *two hundred thousand* have already pledged themselves through the ballot-box; and twice that number have contracted the same obligation at the countless conventions and public meetings throughout the Union. Again, then, we say to the intelligent and conscientious Democrat, who has gone with Mr. Van Buren to this point—examine your Democracy—respect the sufferings of your country—acquiesce in the universal voice of the people, and come out from among the officeholders, contractors, and parasites, who, with brutal instinct, will tear to pieces the hand which would destroy the corruptions on which they feed.

From every section of the State we regret to learn that the worm is using up the cotton. In the middle and South-western counties, the crops are almost wholly destroyed. In some places, where, in ordinary seasons 1000 pounds per acre have been made, it is supposed there will not be over 200 produced this year. From what we can learn, if a half crop is made, the farmers will do well. With a bad crop—should Gen. Harrison not be elected and a *change* in the Administration of the Government take place, the Lord only knows what will become of us.—*Georgia Journal.*

FROM THE MOBILE ADVERTISER AND CHRONICLE.

WHIG PROSPECTS.

The result of the late elections affords overwhelming evidence that the good cause is progressing, and that success is certain. Because every thing looks bright now, however, no Whig must relax in his efforts. The enemy is "*scotched not killed*," and hence the importance of using every exertion to finish the work so gloriously commenced and prosecuted thus far. The locofocos, maddened almost to desperation, are moving heaven and earth, to retain their ascendancy. Private character is slandered in their prints, from the Washington Globe down to the Mobile Register; falsehoods are published, plausible at first sight, to arrest the ignorant, and every species of low trickery is resorted to for the purpose of entrapping the unwary and win to their rotten and sinking cause those who are not conversant with their arts and designs.

Do they defend the President in his extravagant use of the public money; the increase of public expenses from thirteen to nearly FORTY MILLIONS a year? No.

Do they rebuke our *Republican* President for luxuriating in his palace at Washington, with his *gold service*, his imported *French dishes*, his *British carriage* and *liveried servants*, while the country is groaning under difficulties brought about by his own mismanagement and extravagance? No.

Do these hired newspapers defend the apathy of the President in the prosecution of the Florida war; and has Mr. Van Buren commenced any vigorous measures to arrest the bloody butchery of our fellow-citizens in that ill-fated section of our country? No.

Is Mr. Van Buren excused for allowing *negroes* to testify against officers of the Navy? No.

Is the proposition to abolish the institution of Religion, as it now exists, rebuked by the Van Buren press? No—the author of the scheme is defended by them.

Do all the mad, revolutionary and disorganizing schemes of the "*little knot*" of Agrarians and Infidels of Boston and New York, whose principles Mr. Van Buren has "*always cherished*," meet with the denunciation of the government presses? No.—but instead, these very men are rewarded with office and emolument, and are countenanced and supported by the government and the press.

What then is their course? We have only to refer the reader to the government newspapers themselves. From the official organ of Mr. Van Buren that howls at the door of the Treasury, down to the starveling tenspit that barks on the Gulf of Mexico, slander and detraction are the chosen weapons with which they carry on a political controversy.

This mode of warfare will be of no avail; —and the friends of "Harrison and Reform" must continue to bare their breasts to the shafts of battle, and a three glorious triumph of the People over the hired mercenaries of power will be the inevitable result.

Misrepresentation is the order of the day on the part of the Locofoco electioneerers; and it were well if that were all. But forgery, we are sorry to say, has been in several instances resorted to, and simple falsehoods, in the least scrupulous of their journals, are as plenty as mushrooms on an autumnal morning.

Among these last is the imputation to the Whig party of a design to assume the State debts, in the event of their obtaining control of the General Government. For this imputation there is not the slightest foundation. Well does the Albany Evening Journal answer the knaves who first invented it, and then gave it currency.

"Not a State in the Union, (says the Journal,) or a solitary Representative of any State in the Union, has ever asked the General Government to assume the payment of its debt. Even the Internal Improvement States which have suffered most severely from the incendiary attacks made upon their credit at home and abroad, by malignant Locofocoism, aided by false statements and tables got up by pensioned postmasters to embarrass and depreciate the value of their stocks, have in no instance asked the aid or endorsement of the Federal Government. They know too well that the guaranty of a Government dragged to the brink of insolvency by the extravagance of its rulers and the plundering rapacity of its sub-Treasurers, could in no way help them out of the financial difficulties which the ruinous measures of the present Administration have brought upon them. The Argus may rely upon it that the States will never ask a Government to assume their debts until it can discharge its own. With its drafts hawked about in the common market, and its Treasury notes unredeemed and irredeemable, the poorest State would scorn to ask the loan of the blighted credit of the General Government; and shame, if not decency, should have deterred the partisans of that Government from refusing a favor which had not been asked by a solitary State!"

British opinions.—The advocates of sovereign power are chuckling at the danger into which Mr. Van Buren has brought our Republican institutions. We find in the British papers their shrewd guesses at the result. **Give Mr. Van Buren, say they, the army of 200,000 men, and, with the purse of the country, which has been just put in his hands by the sub-Treasury system, he will establish his sovereignty—free institutions will explode—and this will be the last attempt to set up a republic. Hear this, people of the United States, and give the lie to the audacious libel on our intelligence! Let us, while we look back with shame and astonishment to the disasters which the mal-administration of the last twelve years has brought upon us, rally all our energies to remedy them. Let our answer to libellers of the old world be unanswerable and final. Let us do our duty and indicate the self-redeeming principle of our institutions. Drive Mr. Van Buren from his seat, and all this danger will vanish like a morning mist at the rising of the sun.**—*Madisonian.*

MAJOR EATON.

We learn from the newspapers that Major John H. Eaton, late Minister of the United States to Spain, has taken no pains on his journey homewards from this city to conceal his opinions as to the relative political merits of the two candidates for the Presidency. We extract from papers which have reached us the following:

FROM THE UNIONTOWN (PA.) STANDARD.

An Accession.—Major John H. Eaton, of Tennessee, the biographer and bosom friend of Gen. Jackson, by whom he was appointed Secretary of War in 1829, and Minister to Spain in 1836, is decidedly and decidedly in favor of the election of Gen. Harrison. He tarried here a few days last week, with his family, on his way to Tennessee, and, in accordance with the wishes of many of our citizens, addressed a very crowded meeting called by the friends of Harrison and Tyler, in the Courthouse on Wednesday evening. His speech was the right kind of a speech, manly and gentlemanly, open and candid, well structured and right to the point; abounding in pithy remarks and irresistible illustrations, drawn from his experienced knowledge and practical observation of men and things, at home and in foreign lands, exposing the wiles of Mr. Van Buren's administration, and showing that except the last two months, and during the whole time of the part of Gen. Jackson's, he has been in the employment of the time in Spain, a chief money, and the whole country, one of Mr. Van Buren's *pets*—a favorite. We wish every laborer and mechanic in the country could have heard his statements of the operation of the kindly schemes in that degraded country.

The Major frankly stated *why* he supported Van Buren and supported Gen. Harrison. He has served his country for years in the Senate of the United States with Harrison, and in Gen. Jackson's Cabinet with Van Buren. *He knows both.* He knows Gen. Harrison to be a sound, wise, and patriotic statesman, and a *democrat* of the safest and best kind, not merely in name and profession, but by practice—by principle. He spoke of Mr. Van Buren with great propriety, saying but little of the man, but decidedly condemning his policy and his measures, those adopted and those proposed, such as the sub-Treasury and standing army, and his quarrel with Calhoun for the purpose of uniting the south, the culture, commerce, and manufactures of the entire Union, to gratify the malice of a few, and yielding even his support his late most [illegible] to his support his Locofoco friends.

The Major was eloquent and happy in his testimony to the abilities and moral qualifications of Gen. Harrison for the high station which he is the world—which he declared that he felt it his duty as a citizen of the United States to help and expressed his confident belief in his *triumphant election*. Early the following morning the Major received the hearty congratulations of a free and intelligent people.

He knows Gen. Harrison and he feels for him—he also knows Van Buren, and he feels against him.

Let every Whig be prepared to give a reason of the faith that is in him.—We learn that the Ex-Senators—the defeated Candidate for Governor and many other of the Leaders of the "Spoils Party," have determined to canvass the State of North Carolina, and use every effort to withdraw citizens from their devotion to the Constitution of their Country. Let them do it. We expect every quarter. No Whig should shrink from the defence of his cause. It is the cause of Truth—the cause of the People. What consistency! Should a Whig be called to a meeting, it is called *dictation*, and every effort is made to prejudice the people against him. A broken down Senator—a beaten Candidate for Governor—a pettifogging Lawyer, or a vagrant Demagogue, is always welcome, and a hearing, provided he is a devoted follower of the "Great Follower." *Whigs of North Carolina!* BE UP AND DOING.

Raleigh Register.

"I'll vote for an Honest Man."—A sensible hearted old Democrat in every respect, says the Roxbury (Mass.) Patriot, dropped in a store in that town the other day, and was immediately accosted by a Locofoco with—

"Well, Mr. B. they say you have become a Whig."

"I know they do," replied Mr. B. "but I never said so."

"No? I heard you did."

"It is not true. I only said I meant to vote for an honest man next November."

This answer was a sufficient refutation of the report, and Mr. B. was quietly passed over to the Whig ranks.

Names are shockingly mangled by newspaper printers. The reason is, that those who write them do not reflect that deciphering a manuscript, the sense does not furnish a guide for this class of words. Many a manuscript is read without difficulty which could not be read at all, if it were necessary to decide *from the characters alone*, what letters and words had been written. It is the sense which guides the reader, the most important letters being illegible. But in the case of *names*, especially names of persons, this clue usually fails. Those who write lists of passengers, &c. should bear this in mind.

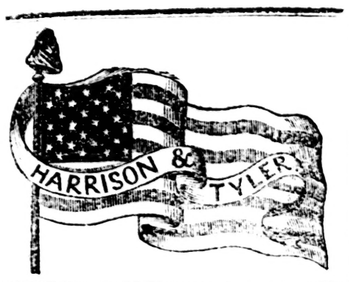
Advertisers who have for sale goods with all manner of strange names, should remember that the printer is not necessarily familiar with the vocabulary of the ware room.—*Phil. North American.*

Ned Hannegan, our own democratic editor, is beat 1402 votes, if the reports which we have heard from the different counties be correct. Lane our talented whig candidate triumphs by 1402. Thank God it is not fourteen thousand and two.

Frankfort (In.) Argus.

That beats the Dutchman who thanked God his pipe wasn't broken when he fell on his leg. By every thing humorous, we admire this fellow's philosophy. "We are beaten by fourteen *hundred* and two, and thank God it is not fourteen *thousand* and two. Capital! Well we do get a good joke now and then in a political paper.—*Phila.*

Starting Children in the World.—Many an unwise parent labors hard and lives sparingly all his life for the purpose of leaving enough to give his children a start in the world, as it is called. Setting a young man afloat with money left him by his relatives is like tying bladders under the arm of one who cannot swim; ten chances to one he will lose his bladders and go to the bottom. Teach him to swim, and he will never need the bladders. Give your child a sound education, and you have done enough for him. See too that his morals are pure, his mind cultivated, and his whole nature made subservient to the laws which govern men, and you have given him what will be of more value than the wealth of the Indies. You have given him a start which no misfortune can deprive him of. The earlier you teach him to depend upon his own resources, the better.



OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1840.

"ONE PRESIDENTIAL TERM—THE INTEGRITY OF THE PUBLIC SERVANTS—THE SAFETY OF THE PUBLIC MONEY—AND THE GENERAL GOOD OF THE PEOPLE."

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION IN NORTH CAROLINA TAKES PLACE ON

The 2d Thursday in November.

WHIG ELECTORAL TICKET.

1. Col. Charles McDowell of Burke county.
2. Gen. Jas. Wellborn of Wilkes.
3. David Ramsour of Lincoln.
4. David F. Caldwell of Rowan.
5. James Mebane of Caswell.
6. Hon. Abraham Rencher of Chatham.
7. John B. Kelly of Moore.
8. Dr. James S. Smith of Orange.
9. Charles Manly of Wake.
10. Col. Wm. D. Long of Halifax.
11. Wm. W. Cherry of Bertie.
12. Thomas F. Jones of Perquimons.
13. Josiah Collins of Washington.
14. James W. Bryan of Carteret.
15. Daniel B. Baker of New Hanover.

RICHARD'S HIMSELF AGAIN."—The Editor of the Observer is again at his post, from which he has been absent longer than would have been proper at this juncture, but for the efficiency with which his place has been filled by good and true friends.

He has come back fully impressed, from personal observation and intercourse, with the absolute certainty of the election of the patriot Harrison, and of the expulsion of Van Buren and his corrupt crew from the capitol. The friends of Reform have every where ahead of their calculations. No Whig doubted on carrying Maine, and yet we have carried it. There were much stronger hopes of New Hampshire than of Maine. Georgia votes next, on Monday next; and all our information assures us that that is safe for Harrison. Then comes Maryland on the 7th, and Pennsylvania a few weeks after. Those States, with New York, New Jersey and Virginia, we regard as certain for Harrison. Let us, as we will give the conclusion to which our mind has been brought, in the shape of the following estimate of the result:—

For Harrison.		*For Van Buren.*	
Vermont	7	New Hampshire	7
Maine	10	South Carolina	11
Rhode Island	4	Arkansas	3
Massachusetts	14	Missouri	4
Connecticut	8		
New York	42		25
New Jersey	8		
Pennsylvania	30		
Ohio	23		
Indiana	9	*Doubtful.*	
Illinois	5	Alabama	7
Kentucky	15		
Tennessee	15		
Louisiana	5		
Mississippi	4		
Alabama	5		
Georgia	11		
South Carolina	9		
North Carolina	15		
Virginia	23		
	262		57

We beg our readers, who feel any curiosity about our notes, to preserve the above. We have no fears that it will bear the test of time.

THE GREAT CONVENTION.—Yesterday's Raleigh Register abounds with notes of preparation for the great gathering on Monday next. An immense number of people will be present, probably from 15 to 20,000, of whom Orange and Chatham alone promise to furnish from 500 to 1000.

In addition to our own Badgers, and Matagums, and Sandys, &c., we are happy to see that the Register promises a rich treat from abroad—

Great Attraction.—We have now reason to believe, that our Convention will be attended by several of the most distinguished men of the Union, if not on the 5th, at farthest on the 6th; among them, Messrs. Webster, Wise, Preston, and Waddy Thompson.—*Register.*

MR. RENCHER AND MR. FISHER.—In passing through Chatham county several weeks ago, we saw a notice sticking up at a public place, to the effect, that "the Hon. Charles Fisher would address his constituents of Chatham county, at Marsh's, Haddock's, Prince's Bridge, and Haywood, on the 25th, 26th, 27th, and 28th of August. And that it was expected that the Hon. Abraham Rencher would be present to him." We learn that Fisher, (doubtless remembering the awful castigation that Mr. Rencher gave him at Pittsborough,) did not fill any one of his appointments, but that Mr. Rencher attended each of them as his feeble state of health would permit, and addressed the people with his usual force and effect.

A PRESSING DUN.—The public has been so much amused with the following urgent appeal of the last Carolinian, that we are tempted to transfer it to our columns, with all its marks of emphasis:—

"OYEZ! OYEZ! OYEZ! *All manner of persons indebted for the* NORTH CAROLINIAN, *send up your* Money—*bring it—send it by private conveyance—send it by the Postmasters. But be sure to let us have it, or Martin Van Buren will be beaten.*

We intend this as a deliberate, premeditated dun, and no mistake.[!]

Well! this is earnest, and modest withal! "Martin Van Buren will be beaten," if you don't pay for the Carolinian. We have heard at least one subscriber say, that he was so anxious to have the said Martin beaten, that he would *not* send up his money.

It would hardly savour so much of vanity if we were to tell our delinquent debtors, that if they will send up their money, Harrison will be elected. That is an event which will happen, whether they "send up" or not.

To Correspondents.—Several communications on hand, which we have not had time to examine.

THE FAYETTEVILLE DELEGATION,

To the State Convention at Raleigh,

Will leave Fayetteville with their Log Cabin on Thursday the 1st October. The Procession will be formed on Exchange Square, in front of the Female Seminary, at 12 o'clock, M., and conducted by Major Orrell, as Chief Marshal, and Messrs. Chas. T. Gardner, Wm. S. Latta, John C. Blocker, David Smith, Isham Blake, and William Nott, Jr., as Assistant Marshals.

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

Log Cabin, with Banners.
Baggage Wagons.
Delegations from adjoining Counties.
Delegation and Citizens of Town.

All the citizens are respectfully invited to join the Procession as far as the Bridge.—The Town Hall and wings will be exclusively reserved for the Ladies.

To those who go up, it is expected that *each man* provide his own provision and baggage. Baggage wagons have been procured by the Committee to do the hauling.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENT.

THE MAILS.—The Post Office is certainly managed in such a way as to be almost a nuisance. Many of the packages for this town come by way of Warsaw, after having, as it is believed, gone as far South as Charleston. On Monday last, the Northern Stage brought neither papers nor letters.

During our absence, not a single letter, written *by* or *to* the Editor of this paper, reached its destination in proper time. The Observer, mailed here on Wednesday afternoon, which ought to reach New York on Saturday night, never arrives earlier than Sunday night, and often on Monday night. We arrived at Raleigh a few days ago, in company with gentlemen who came on direct, without detention, from New York, and yet the mail brought no papers for Raleigh.

There is ignorance or corruption somewhere. In the winter season, when cars and boats and coaches are obstructed by snow and ice, we can account for failures; but papers and letters are now detained when passengers go through.

There will be a Reform in this Department on the 4th of March next; till which time we must have patience.

A letter to the Editor, from Montgomery county, states that the cotton crop is unpromising, the abundance of rain having caused it to shed and rot. Tobacco is injured also by the wet. Corn crops fine. More sickness than usual. And more politics than cash. Old Montgomery is nearly united for Harrison. Some of the Vans have lately come over, and others would do likewise, but for a false shame.

The Hon. Wm. B. SHEPARD, of this State, delivered an able speech at the Log Cabin in Richmond, Va., on Thursday evening last. The Whig furnishes an outline of his speech, from which we learn that he pledged North Carolina for a majority of 10,000 for Harrison and Tyler in November—a pledge which the Old North will fully redeem. The Whig gives the following account of a case stated by Mr. Shepard, which we had from his own lips a few weeks ago, with the additional fact that he had both of Woodbury's contradictory documents now in his possession:—

"Mr. S. referred to several instances to show that no reliance could be reposed in the chief officers of the Government.—That they had no respect to their pledges—'That they said one thing today and another to-morrow, as it actuated by a feeling of contempt for truth. One case he mentioned was a very striking one.' When Gen. Jackson removed the Deposites from the United States Bank, and the Pet Banks became the favorites of the 'Government,' to inspire public confidence in the system, Mr. Woodbury, the Secretary of the Treasury, reported to Congress, that less money had been lost by the State Banks, than by any other system of deposite—that about $25,000 would cover all losses—and that therefore it was by far the safest and best. In 1837, after the Pets exploded, and the Subtreasury was determined on, Congress called upon this same Secretary Woodbury for a statement of the comparative safety of the several systems. This identical Levy, with his former report still upon record, returned for answer that *individual* depositories were the safest that the wit of man could devise, and that the Government had lost by the State Banks (*including interest*) between 10 and 12 millions!

CHARLES FISHER AND HIS SON.—As the conductor of a Public Journal, we have considered it an imperative duty, frequently to advert to the *public* course of Mr. Fisher, one of the Representatives in Congress from this State. During the canvass last Summer, when Fisher and Henderson were opposing candidates, we referred occasionally to Mr. Fisher, but never in terms of disrespect or disparagement. In truth, we had a high respect for him, not only because of a reputation for talents, which he had somehow acquired, but because he had been an active and zealous opponent of Van Buren; and we were unwilling to say any thing calculated to weaken his attachment to the Whig party. He succeeded in persuading many hundreds of the people of his District, that he was still opposed to Van Buren and his administration, and particularly to his leading measure, the Sub-Treasury. Hundreds of Whigs voted for him, under this impression, produced on their minds by Mr. Fisher himself. After his election, he gradually threw off the mask, and his organ, the Western Carolinian, edited by his son, did likewise, and both became warm supporters of the Administration. This base conduct naturally enough disgusted and incensed many of the people; and in our opinion, called for the unsparing denunciations of the Press. We had no personal feeling towards Mr. Fisher; we did not even know him. He had never harmed us; but as a public servant, he had proved recreant, and our duty was plain. We have performed that duty, as we always endeavor to perform duty, to the best of our ability, regardless of consequences. This has drawn down upon us, the most vulgar abuse from Fisher and his son; (for we take it for granted that Fisher is the author of "A Citizen," in the son's paper.) We have lived too long to be otherwise than amused at the outpouring of the wrath of vulgar minds like those of the Father and Son; and such language as they apply to us, excites no feeling of anger. They may suppose that by such means they may avert the further application of the lash which we have applied to their recreant limbs; but they are mistaken. Little as such vulgar creatures deserve the notice of a gentleman, their public station justifies it, and they shall have it. The one is a member of Congress, and the other the conductor of a public journal, and however unworthy they may be of such stations, the stations give them a title to notice, and notice they shall have.

We now say to these worthies, that every assertion they have made in regard to the Editor of the Observer, is *false;* FOULLY FALSE. We have made no *personal* attack on Charles Fisher; we have no "personal grudge" against him; we have asserted nothing in regard to him or Thomas Loring but what we can prove; we have been "*instigated*" to take notice of Fisher by no one, but our own sense of duty; we neither fear Mr. Fisher nor his son; and have been very far from acting "hypocritically" towards either of them. In few words, Mr. Fisher and his son "*lie in their throats.*" In regard to Fisher's threat of personal violence, we need only remark, that though we have not the slightest intention to go to Salisbury either for the purpose of assaulting him or giving him an opportunity of assaulting us, yet we can assure him that we never yet got out of any man's way, who sought us, either as friend or foe. We shall most assuredly continue to notice Fisher's public conduct as it may deserve, avoiding, as we have always avoided, any meddling with his private conduct or affairs; and if he feels aggrieved, he doubtless knows where he can find us. We acknowledge, to its fullest extent, the obligation of self-defence, which is a very different thing, in our eyes, from committing an assault, or engaging in a deliberate attempt to murder a fellow-being by fighting a duel.

P. S.—We understand that the abuse of us was continued in another No. of the Western Carolinian, which we have not seen, and are indifferent about. In our next, we have some thought of publishing an impudent letter which we received from Fisher some two months ago, together with our reply, which we authorised him to publish, but which it has suited his purpose to keep out of the public eye. It may serve as a key to Fisher's present gross abuse, and vindicate us from the charge of entertaining personal hostility towards him.

The Editor of the North Carolinian appears to be highly delighted at the outpouring of vulgar abuse by Fisher and his son, on the Editor of the Observer. He pats them on the back, and exclaims, "Go on, gentlemen, there is no danger."

This is as though the Editor had said, "Go on, ye gentlemen blackguards and bullies! Here have I been assaulting the Editor of the Observer for 18 months past, without producing the slightest impression. I have been foiled in all my attacks, and instead of writing down the Observer, I have only written down what little character I ever had as a man of talents, a gentleman, and a christian. In short, I have only written myself down *an Ass.* I shall you, therefore, gentlemen bullies and blackguards, as powerful coadjutors. *There is no danger,* so long as you keep your hands off the Editor of the Observer. Go on, then, I implore you."

These are doubtless something like the reflections of the Editor of the North Carolinian, when he unnecessarily thrust himself into a quarrel not his own.

GREAT MERCHANTS' MEETING.—The Federal Tory papers have been crowing over a meeting of some 2 or 3,000 merchants at New York. It is cast into the shade by a Whig merchants' meeting which was called for Monday last. The call was signed by 2173 firms, with their places of business annexed. Allowing the moderate average of three persons to each firm, makes 6,519 signers. It was doubtless a meeting worth boasting of—one of those "splendid affairs" which the Carolinian is so tired of hearing about.

FROM THE BOSTON ATLAS, SEPT. 22.

MAINE ELECTION.

The victory in Maine is complete. Mr. Kent is elected Governor by a majority of between three and four hundred votes.—Every town and plantation has been received, and the result is as follows:

For Edward Kent,	45,397
John Fairfield,	45,052
Kent's majority,	345

Such is the intelligence brought last night from Bangor. An hundred guns were fired upon the Common yesterday in honor of this brilliant and most unexpected victory.

For Congress, Messrs. Fessenden, Evans, Randall and Allen, Whigs, and Clifford and Marshall, Vans, are elected. No election in the other two Districts. Noyes, Whig, wanted but 109 votes, and will doubtless be elected on the 2d trial.

FROM THE RICHMOND WHIG.

THE PEOPLE *vs.* THE OFFICE HOLDERS.

The following States have voted during the present year:—

RHODE ISLAND—electing a WHIG GOVERNOR, WHIG SENATE and WHIG HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, by overwhelming majorities!

CONNECTICUT—electing a WHIG GOVERNOR and WHIG LEGISLATURE, by an INCREASED WHIG MAJORITY of nearly FIVE THOUSAND!

VIRGINIA—electing a WHIG LEGISLATURE which will elect two WHIG SENATORS next Winter. WHIG MAJORITY in the State about 2,000—daily increasing and may reach 10,000 by November.

NORTH CAROLINA—electing a WHIG GOVERNOR by nearly NINE THOUSAND majority, and a WHIG LEGISLATURE, with a majority of nearly 40 on joint ballot!

LOUISIANA—electing a WHIG LEGISLATURE and two WHIG MEMBERS of Congress, with a WHIG MAJORITY of the popular vote of TWENTY-TWO HUNDRED!

INDIANA—electing a WHIG GOVERNOR by upwards of TEN THOUSAND majority, and both branches of the Legislature WHIG. The FEDS too few to be counted.

KENTUCKY—electing a WHIG GOVERNOR by more than FIFTEEN THOUSAND *Whig majority,* and TWO-THIRDS of both branches of the LEGISLATURE WHIG! THE WHIG STATE!

VERMONT—electing a WHIG GOVERNOR by TEN THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED and FIFTY majority—FIVE WHIG MEMBERS OF CONGRESS, (all) and *three-fourths* of both branches of the LEGISLATURE WHIG! A clean sweep.

MAINE—The star in the East—electing a WHIG GOVERNOR, WHIG LEGISLATURE, and FIVE out of the 8 members of Congress—being a Whig gain of Governor, Legislature, three members of Congress, and a Whig Senator, to be elected next Winter.

Alabama, Missouri and Illinois alone have sustained the Administration, and they by greatly reduced majorities. In Alabama, the Whigs have made a clear gain of 32 votes in the Legislature since last year.

WHAT CAN RESIST THE TORRENT OF PUBLIC INDIGNATION, OR AVERT THE FATE WHICH AWAITS THE OFFICE-HOLDERS!

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.

The news by the Britannia is three days later from Liverpool, two from London and one and a half from Paris. The commercial news from the former is considered more unfavorable for both cotton and flour, and the consequence has been that the operations here in cotton are suspended, and Flour is 6d lower. Private letters from the best sources from Paris assert that a war with England is not only expected but desired, and that there is great activity in preparing for the event. It is considered there that the hostilities would secure more firmly the Throne of Louis Phillippe.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20, 1840.

This morning, while sitting in a room of the City Hall, a man came to the door and asked if Mr. Stanly was in! He was informed that he was, and I told him I was the man. He asked me if he could speak to me for a few moments. To which I replied that I did not desire any conversation with him. There was a large table between us, and he had a small cane in his hand, with which he rushed up and struck me several blows on the arm. He was out of my reach, and before I had jumped over the table, Mr. Clark had seized him, and I had only time to give him a kick before he was thrown out of the room. While he was on his back, I had put my foot over his face, but spared him, as he begged for his life, and was entirely powerless.

EWD. STANLY.

The above account is accurate, according to our recollection, and it all happened in our presence.

J. C. CLARK,
A. H. HARPER.

MESSRS. GALES & SEATON: Immediately after the occurrence of the above affair I reduced the above statement to writing. The individual whose conduct I have described, I understand is named Greenhow, and is the Librarian in the State Department. He was provoked, I presume, on account of the following circumstance.

On Monday or Tuesday last, in company with Messrs. Paul Cameron and Alfred Jones, of North Carolina, I went to the State Department to show those gentlemen the curiosities there, and while there I went into the Library of the State Department and asked for the Librarian. Mr. Greenhow (as it appears it was) was sitting at the table, and I asked him for the volume containing the laws of the Territory of Indiana. I wished to obtain some extracts from it to send to my constituents. I addressed him very civilly, and was treated with great rudeness, so much so as to create the expression of surprise on the part of Messrs. Jones and Cameron. I addressed a letter to the Secretary of State, requesting him to lend me the volume referred to, and mentioning that I had been treated with incivility by a waiter who called himself Librarian.

I have the satisfaction of knowing that this happened without any provocation on my part, and while I was in the discharge of my duty to my constituents and to my country. That duty I shall continue to discharge as fearlessly as I hope I have hitherto done, and any injury received while thus engaged, I shall proudly remember to the latest moment of my life.

I have been thus far uninjured, and feel towards my harmless assailant no other sentiments than those of pity and contempt.

I request you to publish this to prevent any misrepresentation. Very respectfully, yours,

EDW. STANLY.

The last Fayetteville North Carolinian endeavors to break the effect of Mr. Ogle's speech upon the popular mind, by aspersing his sobriety, and designating his speech as 'the production of a mind *diseased.*' In plain English, fellow citizens, the Carolinian would have you believe that Mr. Ogle was so drunk while exposing Mr. Van Buren's extravagant outlays of your money, that he found it necessary to sustain himself with a walking stick!

Now, having lived in the house with Mr. Ogle for two weeks, we happen to know, that these insinuations are untrue. In his deportment he is moral, modest, and retiring, at least so far as we could observe, and in asserting the contrary, the Carolinian is alike unjust to Mr. Ogle and himself.

Wilmington Adv.

MR. WEBSTER TO BE IN RICHMOND.

We announce with great pleasure that a letter has been received from Mr. Webster, accepting the invitation to attend the Whig Convention in Richmond on the 5th of October.

Mr. Webster's presence will attract additional thousands. No living man can command, south of the Potomac, where he has never set his foot, such curiosity and anxiety to see and hear him, who, in the power of ratiocination, even in the estimation of English judges, is the first intellect of the great age in which we live.

We hail Mr. Webster's visit, and the extraordinary circumstances of the country which are every where inducing a greater freedom of political intercourse, with the most lively satisfaction. They are calculated to make the American People better acquainted—to blend them more perfectly into a brotherhood of affection, thought, and sympathy—to cherish more generous sentiments and a more liberal estimation of each other—to convince all sections of the Union that each and every one has equally at heart the liberty and glory of our country—and to break down and dissipate those mean prejudices which trading politicians, especially in the South, have artfully fostered for guilty purposes.

Let Virginia come and hear Mr. Webster in October.—*Richmond Whig.*

An important Consideration.—If General Harrison is elected President of the United States, the people of North Carolina will receive their just share of the proceeds of the Public lands. When times are prosperous, the just proportion of this State in monies, arising from the sales of the public lands, will amount to something like $300,000.—The Negro Witness Candidate is a favor of ceding the whole of the Public Lands to squatters and to the States in which these lands are situated. Will the people of North Carolina support a man for the Presidency who will certainly deprive them of this rich source of revenue.—*Ral. Star.*

By an arrival from Cedar Keys, we learn (says the Apalachicola Advertiser,) that on the 4th inst., the 2d Regiment of Dragoons, Capt. B. L. Beall, surprised and attacked a party of about thirty Indians on the Warcassassie River, and succeeded in capturing Hola-Too-Chee, a chief of the Micasukies, Hosan-Hadjo or Craggy Moss, Helan-Te-Mathla-Chee, and No-Cos-cilla, or Bear's Foot. The others fled to the hammocks, whither, according to our informant, Capt. B., with the troops under his command, intended to pursue them, taking the prisoners with them, to ascertain if possible their place of retreat.

We learn also that a party of Indians burnt a house a few miles below Chattahoochee a few days since, its occupants had previously fled from apprehensions of an attack.

Bunker Hill Monument.—The Boston Courier says:—We are authorized by the Treasurer of the late Monument Fair, to say that sufficient progress has been made in the settlement of the various accounts to authorize the belief that the net proceeds will amount to TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS. It is with the most unfeigned satisfaction that we make this announciation. The Monument will now go up. Whoever lives three years will witness its completion. Honor to the Ladies of New England!

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 13.

Our friend John H. Miller, Esq. has this day returned from one of his Cotton Plantations at the Attakapas, upon which the *Army worm* have almost entirely destroyed his crops. It usually yields 400 bales, and this season he will not gather more than 50 to 75 bales. It sweeps off 100 acres in a single night, leaving the naked stalk, without leaves or boles. In every part of our State it is extending its ravages, and in Mississippi it has made its appearance, and it is expected it will prove equally destructive there.

Mississippi.—By the death of Gen. Hines and by previous resignations the Van Buren party have lost the whole of their Electoral Ticket in Mississippi as originally nominated. We have not seen who the present nominees of the party are.

A gentleman of this city, recently returned from a tour through Mississippi, says the Log Cabin boys are turning the State "upside down." The number of conversions from Locofocoism is almost incredible.—Harrisonism is pervading the State like an epidemic, and the whole people are arming against the tyranny, insolence and imbecility of the party in power. The Whigs cherish the utmost confidence of carrying their ticket, and should changes multiply much longer in the ratio that they have done, there can be no doubt of the issue.

N. O. Bulletin.

Which is the worst?—Rufus King voted, when in the Senate of the United States, that Missouri should not have the privilege of holding slaves in her borders. He has been the subject of odium amongst Southern men ever since he gave that vote. Perhaps though Mr. King gave this unpopular vote under the influence of those very instructions which had been principally gotten up and supported by the Negro Witness Chief, whilst a member of the New York Legislature. Which is the worst, the murderer who stabs an individual to the heart, on his couch of midnight repose, or the wretch who hires and persuades him to perform the act?—*Ral. Reg.*

Two genuine Republican pledges which will be Redeemed.—"Though averse from pledges of every sort, I here openly and before the world declare that I will use all the power and influence vested in the office of President of the Union to abridge the power and influence of the National Executive!"—*Gen. Harrison's Speech at Dayton.*

"I pledge myself before Heaven and earth, if elected President of these United States, to lay down at the end of the term faithfully that high trust at the feet of the People! I go farther. I here declare before this vast assembly of the Miami Tribe that if I am elected, no human being shall ever know upon whom I would prefer to see the people's mantle fall. But shall surrender this glorious badge of their authority into their own hands to bestow it as they please!"—*Ib.*

Selling white Men.—This charge, says the Richmond Whig, was very happily treated last week at the Tippecanoe Club in Farmville, by Mr. F. N. Watkins, a young gentleman of sterling Whig principles and brilliant promise. Adverting to the fears entertained by the Feds that the election of Old Tip would bring many of them under the hammer, he expressed his regret that he could not moderate their fears, or minister to them some consolation. It was his firm conviction that their apprehensions were but too well founded. He referred to the many larcenies, great and small, which have been committed by the present incumbents, and he imagined it would be the duty of Old Tip, on the 4th of March next, to have a general sale of the Swartwouts, Prices, Harris' and Spencers, and other defaulting Land Receivers and Custom House officers. Great bargains might, no doubt, be bought, as most of the delinquents would be sold *running,* and might be had dog cheap. If all that has been more than intimated touching land speculations, be true; it is not dead certain that little Van himself may not come within the purview of the statute in that case made and provided.

MARRIED,

In Richmond county, on the 14th inst., by Tristram Bostick, Esq., Mr. JOHN McDONALD, of Moore county, to Miss MARY McRAE, daughter of the late John McRae.

At the residence of Thos. I. Faison, Esq., in Sampson county, on the 24th inst., by the Rev. Hector McNeill, Mr. ANGUS C. McNEILL, of Robeson county, to Miss HARRIET A. BISSELL, of New York.

"——happy they! the happiest of their kind!
Whom gentler stars unite; and in one fate
Their hearts, their fortunes, and their being blend."

[*Com.*

In Duplin county, on the 15th inst., Mr. JOHN D. LOVE, of Warsaw, to Mrs. CAROLINE J. DOUGALL, late of Wilmington.

DIED,

Of Congestive Fever, on the 9th inst., at his residence in Pike county, Ala., the Rev. D. S. McCORMICK, formerly of Richmond county, N. C.

At Selma, Ala., on the 13th inst., HENRY CLAY, infant son of Col. Wm. Waddill, Jr., formerly of this town.

"'Twas pitiful to see the early flower
Nipp'd by the unfeeling frost, just when it rose
Lovely in youth, and put its beauties on."

Near Fayetteville, on the 23d instant, Miss MARGARET BYRNE, eldest daughter of Mr. James A. Byrne, after a short pilgrimage of 14 years, closed her eyes forever upon this changing, unstable world, to tread the sapphire floors of paradise; for we feel assured that the torch of life and love was not quenched, nor its lustre dimmed, in its passage through the dark valley; but illumined to a purer and perpetual ray, it glows in an unfading flame within the jasper walls of the upper sky. The turf where pious hands her couch have spread, continues her emerald greenness; the field flowers bloom above, as o'erhanging all is the dark cypress pleading to remembrance the virtues of one whose mortal head has been pillowed beneath its grateful shade. The solitary stream near at hand winds mournfully by, and the spires of grass catch its profuse tears, as it pauses amid the rustling sedges. If those, in whose bosoms feelings of sympathy have been engendered by the loss of her whom we now deplore, will but take with me a quiet journey to this place, we will commune together upon the excellence of departed worth; we will drop the tear of sympathy upon the last resting place of one who died in her youth, and whose better qualities and kindly temper so endeared to her the heart of affection, that the icy grasp of death could not chill its enduring faithfulness. And in this soft hour, as the hues of twilight gather over us, there will be nothing to disturb our solitude or break upon our reflection. But as the tree torn from its roots feels the winter strip the gladness from its boughs, so may our hearts be chilled in the bereaving thought and sorrowing emotion, that will wail their troubled murmurs through our wrestling remembrance. Yet the tempest of anguish and the solitude of night will subside, the morning dawn again, and the "rose amaranthine of beauty" spring up, in fresh verdure, upon the very verge of the tomb. To those who were beside her pillow when the last sand slowly and silently trembled from the life-glass, there seemed to be a harmony in the earth and sky with the solemn feelings that the scene awakened. The sky was hung with its mourning drapery; and the voices of the birds were tuned to melancholy. The wind had sunk to sobbing sighs upon the hill tops, and tree and thicket nodded their boughs, like the plumes of the hearse. There was the stillness of death upon her low couch, and the stillness of grief around it. One weary heart had ceased to ache, the burning pulse was still, the troubled spirit had parted with its all of anguish and regret, and flown to its only rest, undisturbed forever by the pang of sorrow. Although youth and happiness had rallied against the encroaching tyrant, yet he had panoplied himself in his most subtile garb, as if eager to cheat his victim of every apprehension until the final summons were sealed. In the melancholy remembrance of every charm that invested like a celestial radiance the place occupied beside those, by Margaret, bitter as now is their bereavement, there is a soothing current that flows in upon the waters of their affliction. Many are the mementoes that are in remembrance, over which the heart of affection loves to linger as if they were monitors of consolation to the bereaved breast. Dust has indeed gathered upon her brow, and is mingling with her fragile form, but it is sweet to boast even of a few relics, which have been wrested from the palm of death's triumph, and preserved as the trophies of the sincerest affection. And although death may have blighted the bloom of youth, or withered the fairest flower of the valley, or banished the hope of joyful expectation, or severed the tenderest cords of endearment and love, and revelled amid the tears of desolation and bereavement, he cannot rob us of the enduring solace flowing from the delicate mementoes that have been gathered. The evidence of her well stored and imaginative mind, that remains within the knowledge of those with whom she was associated, is prized not as the least of those tokens of remembrance. But she is gone—and the tears shed upon her youthful grave will be of mingled joy and grief; but they will not, they cannot, be akin to those of hopeless sorrow. She is gone—but her memory and worth are entwined around the hearts of many who ardently loved her. She is gone—from a world of "diseases and decline," to a land where the weary pilgrim forever reposes; and why, O why, should we mourn for her? Rather let us lull our emotions by the belief of thy happiness. And upon thy lost, unbroken sleep, let us drop the tearful tribute which is summoned by the remembrance of thy excellence.

"But yesterday and thou wert bright
As rays that fringe the early cloud;
Now lost to life, to love and light,
Wrapp'd in the winding sheet and shroud;
And darkly o'er thee broods the pall,
While faint and low thy dirge is sung;
And wan and fast around thee fall,
Tears of the beautiful and young.

Yet as the sweet surviving vine
Around the bough that buds no more
Will still its tender leaves entwine,
And bloom as freshly as before:
So fond affection still will shed
The light on thee it used to wear,
And plant its roses round thy bed,
To breathe in fragrant beauty there." K.

[*Communicated.*

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—SEPT. 30.

Brandy, peach,		50	Lime,		$2½ a $2¾
Ditto, apple,	37	a 42	Lead, bar,	8	a 8½
Bacon,	9	a 10	Mackerel,		none.
Beeswax,		25	Molasses,	33	a 37½
Butter,	15	a 25	Oats,	25	a 30
Bale Rope,	8	a 10	Oil, Linseed	80	
Coffee,	12½	a 13½	Nails, cut,	7	a 7½
Cotton,	6	a 8½	Powder, keg,	$6½	
Cotton Yarn,	16	a 22	Rags,	2½	
Cotton Bagging,	16	a 22	Sugar, brown,	9½	a 12
Corn,	50		Lump,	16	
Copperas,	3½	a 4	Loaf,	18	a 20
Candles, F. F.	17		Salt,	75	
Flour, new	$4½	a $5½	Sack,	$2¾	a $2¾
Feathers,	35	a 37½	Tallow,	10	
Flaxseed,	90	a $1	Tin, box,	$14	
Hides, green,	4	a 5	Tobacco, leaf,		4 a 4½
dry,	12½	a 14	Wheat,	85	
Iron,	5	a 5½	Whiskey,	30	
Lard,	9	a 10	Wool,	15	a 20

4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture, 9 cts. pr yd.

Port of Wilmington.

FROM THE WILMINGTON ADVERTISER.

ARRIVALS,

From September 17 to September 24.

Brig Susan from Salem; Schrs. Caroline from Cape Fear, Exchange from Kingston, Schuykill from Philadelphia, Olive from New York.

DEPARTURES,

From September 17 to September 24.

Br. Barque Janet Izet for London, via Tobago, Brig Belle for New York; Schr. Erie for ditto.

Regimental Orders.

THE Officers and Privates, composing the 33d Regiment of N. Carolina Militia, are hereby ordered to parade at the Court House in Fayetteville, on Friday 16th October next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., armed and equipped as the law directs, for inspection and drill.

The Commissioned Officers are ordered to appear the day previous, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for exercise.

By order of the Col. Commdt.,

ELIJAH FULLER,
Acting Adj't.

September 25, 1840. 17-1w

D. GILCHRIST,

SURGEON DENTIST,

EXPECTS to visit Fayetteville on the 19th October next, and remain until the 30th. On his arrival, he will inform the citizens where he may be found during his stay.

Sept. 29, 1840. 17-2w

Notice to the Public.

THE citizens of Montgomery county, North Carolina, will petition the next General Assembly, to be held in the City of Raleigh, for said State, for a division of said county by the Yadkin and Pedee River, to commence at the Anson and Richmond line, and to be divided by the winding course of said River to the Rowan and Davidson line, so as to compose a new county on the North West side of said River, to be called Marion, or Stanly, or any name that will be popular.

September 22, 1840. 17-6wpd

Executor's Sale.

PURSUANT to a provision of the last Will and Testament of James Watkins, deceased, the undersigned will expose to public sale on the premises, about six or seven miles North of Wadesborough, in the county of Anson, N. C., on Wednesday the 21st October next, all that valuable tract of LAND on which the deceased formerly resided, containing upwards of ONE THOUSAND ACRES, with a large Plantation in tolerable repair, well adapted to the raising of Cotton, Corn, Wheat, Oats, Peas and Potatoes; with a large new and well constructed Dwelling, and all necessary out buildings on it. Also, will be sold, a great many valuable articles of Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils and Plantation Tools, together with some Cattle, Hogs and Sheep. A credit until 1st January, 1842, will be given. Bond, with two or more unquestionable securities, will be required of purchasers.

WM. A. MORRIS, *Ex'r.*

September 18, 1840. 17-2w

Rowan Street.

THE Subscriber will open his SCHOOL for the reception of Young Men and Boys, on Thursday the 1st day of October next.

E. TRIPP.

Sept. 21, 1840. 16-3w

NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers having formed a connection, will continue the business at the old stand of C. J. Orrell, under the firm and style of

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL,

Who will keep constantly on hand a well assorted Stock of

GROCERIES,

Which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

They will also give their undivided attention to a GENERAL COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS, the receiving and forwarding Goods, receiving and making sale of Country Produce, &c.

COVINGTON J. ORRELL,
ROBERT M. ORRELL.

Fayetteville, August 24, 1840. 12tf

Notice.

ALL those having claims against C. J. Orrell, are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to him are requested to make immediate payment, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

C. J. ORRELL.

August 24, 1840.

A Card.

THE Subscriber begs leave to return his sincere thanks to his long tried and faithful customers, and introduce to them the new firm of C. J. & R. M. Orrell, who are determined to limit themselves to a certain number of customers, that have hitherto been prompt in payment, and who shall in future receive prompt attention to their business and interest. C. J. ORRELL.

Fayetteville, August 24, 1840.

NEW GOODS.

JOHN McARN

IS now receiving a large Stock of DRY GOODS, consisting of Broad Cloths, Sattinets, Flannels, Linseys, Kerseys, Brown Linens, Linen Sheetings, Muslin-de-Lains, Fancy Prints.

Also, a large stock of HATS, amongst which are Mole-skin Hats of the first quality, black and white Russia Hats, first quality; also, Palm Leaf Hats, Straw Bonnets and Hoods, &c. Also, Shoes and Boots, Hardware and Cutlery, Sugar and Coffee, &c.

The above Goods having been bought mostly at the latest Auction Sales in New York, and for Cash, will be sold very cheap.

JOHN McARN.

July 14, 1840. 6tf

For Sale,

200 BUSHELS CORN,
100 do OATS,
1 chest extra fine Hyson Tea.

JOHN HUSKE & SON,
Green Street.

July 15, 1840. 6tf

NEW BOOKS.

DE TOCQUEVILLE'S DEMOCRACY IN AMERICA, new Edition; Chevallier's United States; Combe's Lectures on Phrenology; Walks and Wanderings in the world of Literature, by the author of the Bench and the Bar; Glimpses of the Old World, by Rev. J. A. Clark, of Philadelphia; Halleck's Fanny; Locke's Essays on the Human Understanding; Burr's Private Journal; Truth made simple, by Rev. John Todd; Tea and Coffee, by Dr. Alcott; Young Woman's Guide, by ditto; Masonic Monitor and Chart; Southern Harmony, &c. &c.

Received by E. J. HALE.

For Sale,

10 HHDS. prime New Orleans SUGAR,
15 do. MOLASSES.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

March 24, 1840. 90tf

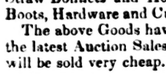
Received per Steamer Henrietta and for sale,

35 BAGS prime Rio COFFEE,
25 casks Sicily Madeira WINE,
4½ bbls. No. 1 MACKEREL,
4 casks London PORTER, pints & quarts.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

July 21, 1840. 7tf

Daily Mail to Warsaw.



On and after the 1st day of June, 1840, the Mail Stage to and from Warsaw, will run daily, connecting with the Rail Road Cars. The Subscribers hope that this additional accommodation will merit public approval and patronage.

BAKER & BLOCKER, *Proprietors.*

Fayetteville, May 25, 1840. 99tf

Received per Henrietta,

100 BOXES RAISINS, in fine order,
50 half boxes do, do do,

For sale at low prices in lots.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

Jan. 25, 1840. 82tf

HOLBROOK'S BELLS.

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs., which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20. 59-tf

Piano Fortes.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT of Piano Fortes may constantly be found for sale at the Female Seminary. Inquire of the Principal of the Seminary, or of Col. S. T. Hawley.

August 1, 1840. 9tf

Notice.

THE Subscribers having qualified as Executors to the last Will and Testament of James Hart, at June Term of Cumberland County Court, 1840, hereby notify all persons indebted to the said Estate, to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said Estate, to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of a recovery.

J. H. HOOPER,
ELIJAH FULLER.

Fayetteville, June 9, 1840. 1-tf

DR. G. R. PHELPS' COMPOUND TOMATO PILLS,

(ENTIRELY VEGETABLE,)

A new and valuable remedy for all diseases arising from impurities of the Blood, Morbid Secretions of the Liver and Stomach;

Also, a substitute for Calomel, as a Cathartic in Fevers, and all Bilious diseases, and for ordinary Family Physic.

THIS popular Medicine, which has received such general approbation as a remedy for Dyspepsia, Bilious and Acid Stomachs, Jaundice, Heartburn, Costiveness, Headache, &c. &c., and which is now prescribed by many of the most respectable Physicians, is for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

March 8, 1839. 36tf

NEW GOODS.

WE have received and opened our FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which comprises a large and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Boots and Shoes, Fur and Wool Hats, Fur and Seal Caps, Cotton and Wool Cards, Tuscan and plain Straw Bonnets, Writing, Letter and Wrapping Paper, Drugs and Patent Medicines

Also,

10 HHDS. PORTO RICO SUGAR,
80 bags Rio Coffee,
30 boxes Raisins,
Loaf and Lump Sugar,
Collins' and King's Axes,
5 hhds. Crockery,
75 kegs Nails,
50 sides Sole Leather,

Which are offered at very low prices for CASH, or on time for approved paper.

NOTT & STARR.

November 19, 1839. 72tf

FRESH FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving their usual supplies of SEASONABLE GOODS, consisting of Cloths and Cassimeres, Sattinets, French and English Merinos, Circassians, brown and bleached Shirtings and Sheetings, English and American Prints, black and colored Silks and Bombazines, Flannels, Kentucky Jeans, Rose and Whitney Blankets, Negro ditto, handsome Challys and Muslin-de-Lanes, Fancy Handkerchiefs, Broche Shawls, with almost every variety of DRY GOODS.

—ALSO—

Plain Straw and Florence Bonnets, Hats and Caps, Shoes, Umbrellas, &c. &c., all of which will be offered low for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers. Those already in arrears need not expect further credit until old claims are liquidated.

H. & E. J. LILLY.

September 9, 1840. 14-8w

For Sale.

A FEW Shares of Cape Fear Navigation Stock. Apply to JOS. CARMON.

Sept. 9, 1840. 14-4*w.*

To the President and Directors of the Cape Fear Bank at Wilmington:

TAKE NOTICE, that I shall make application for a new Certificate for five Shares of Stock held in your Bank by Frederick Beto, in three months from this date, the original Certificate being lost or mislaid.

JOHN C. BLUM,
Ex'r of Frederick Beto.

August 18, 1840. 14-3m

Notice

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the Subscribers, was dissolved the 24th ult. by mutual consent.

C. J. ORRELL,
D. A. RAY.

Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1840. 14-*tf.*

Loco Foco Friction Matches.

50 GROSS Holmes' improved FRICTION MATCHES, just received and for sale by the gross or dozen,—a superior article and warranted. Apply to JAMES MARTINE.

A constant supply of the above kept on hand, and will be sold low to sell again.

Fayetteville, Sept. 5, 1840. 14tf

Received per Steamer Henrietta and for sale,

20 BOXES fresh Soda CRACKERS,
5 do do Sugar Biscuit,
10 half bbls. Pilot Bread and Crackers.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

June 15, 1840. 2tf

Swaim's Justice,

PREPARED expressly for the use of Justices of the Peace, and other Public Officers in North Carolina, containing, in addition to a summary of the Statute and Common Law, all the most approved FORMS and Precedents. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

Also, Mitchell's New GEOGRAPHY and ATLAS, said to be the best School Geography in print.

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE received by the late arrivals a LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

DRY GOODS,

Suitable for the present and approaching Season,—a large supply of

GROCERIES, HARDWARE,
Hats, Boots and Shoes,

A beautiful assortment of

CROCKERY,

Embracing sets of China, white Queen's Ware, (a new article,) Liverpool Ware, different patterns and colours. Also, common Crockery, Winter Strained Lamp Oil, Linseed and Tanners' Oil, extra and No. 1 White Lead, Sole and Upper Leather.

H. LEETE.
Green Street.

November 19, 1839. 72*tf*

NEW *Auction and Commission Store,*

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE Subscriber, having been appointed one of the Auctioneers of the Town of Wilmington, offers his services to his friends and the public. Having been engaged in the business for a number of years, he feels confident of giving entire satisfaction to those who may confide their business in his hands.

THOS. SANDFORD.

REFER TO
Messrs. Barry & Bryant, } *Wilmington.*
" Dickinson & Morris, }
" E. L. & W. Winslow, } *Fayetteville.*
" Yarbrough & Ray, }
" W. A. Caldwell & Sons, *Charleston.*
" Allibone & Troubat, *Philadelphia.*
James J. Treadwell, Esq., *New York.*

Sept. 18, 1839. 63-tf.

Davies' Mathematics,

DESIGNED FOR SCHOOLS, ACADEMIES AND COLLEGES.

THE attention of Teachers and all others engaged in the promotion of thorough education, is invited to the examination of the following text books in Mathematics, by Professor Charles Davies

1. Davies' Mental and Practical Arithmetic.—Key to Davies' Arithmetic for Teachers.
2. Davies' First Lessons in Geometry.
3. Davies' First Lessons in Algebra.
4. Davies' Bourdon's Algebra.
5. Davies' Legendre's Geometry and Trigonometry.
6. Davies' Elements of Surveying.
7. Davies' Analytical Geometry.
8. Davies' Descriptive Geometry.
9. Davies' Differential and Integral Calculus.
10. Davies' Shades, Shadows and Linear Perspective.

For sale by E. J. HALE.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER has received his FALL and WINTER SUPPLY OF GOODS, embracing a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
Shoes and Boots, Hats and Caps,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Crockery and Glass Ware,
WINES AND LIQUORS,
GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS,
Patent Medicines, Paints and Dye Stuffs, Hatters' Materials, &c.

The Stock is very heavy. Merchants are invited to call and examine for themselves.

☞ SOUTH CAROLINA MONEY will be taken at par, if paid when the Goods are bought.

G. B. ATKINS,
Foot of Hay Mount.

October 26, 1839. 69tf

Received per Steam Boat,

10 HHDS. PORTO RICO SUGAR,
15 hhds. MOLASSES.

In Store,
1000 sacks Liverpool SALT,
60 bags Rio COFFEE. For sale by
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

August 24, 1840. 12tf

To close Assignment.

ON FRIDAY, November 6th, according to assignment to me made by Wm. S. Latta, bearing date August 31st, 1838, (said property having been under a previous mortgage,) the following Property will be sold:—The Household and Kitchen Furniture of said Latta, and still in his possession. Also, Saturday, Nov. 7th, at the Plantation 4 miles from town, called the Toomer place, the stock of Hogs and Cows thereon; also, one horse. Also, the said Latta's interest and title in and to the said Plantation. Also, the farming utensils thereon.

Terms liberal and made known on the days of sale.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST, *Ass'r.*

September 1, 1840. 13tf

Cape Fear Bank Stock

FOR SALE.

SIXTY Shares of Cape Fear Bank Stock for sale. For particulars, apply at this Office.

June 2, 1840.

Rio Coffee.

RECEIVED per Henrietta and for sale, 75 bags RIO COFFEE.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

July 14, 1840. 6tf

Gray's Ointment,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, old and fresh wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally. A fresh supply of this Invaluable Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store.

Southern Harmony

A LARGE supply of this popular Music Book, at a reduced price by wholesale. Received by E. J. HALE.

April 27.

Mother's Catechism.

A NEW EDITION just published and for sale by E. J. HALE.

July 25, 1838.

Auction and Commission Business.

THE Subscriber having had considerable experience in the above business, offers his services to his friends and the public as a general AUCTION AND COMMISSION AGENT.

All orders left at his office on Person Street, 1 door West of Bank of Cape Fear, will be attended to.

AMOS KIMBALL.

Nov. 5, 1839. 70-tf.

$200 Reward,

FOR a negro man named BRADLEY. He is stout made, weighs 160 or 170 lbs., 22 years old, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, bushy head, and by close examination you may discover a small scar on his under lip, not larger than a grain of wheat. Said boy was raised in Cumberland county, N. C., and was taken by his young master to Lowndes county, Ala., and there sold to a man by the name of Garey. This is the boy's statement. I will give the above reward for him. He left me on the 22d June last.

GIDEON RIGGS.

Riggs' X Roads, Williamson county, Ten., } 7tf
July 4, 1840. }

Mules, Horses, Wagons and Gear.

JONATHAN EVANS, Jr. wishes to sell a good team of 5 young MULES, and a superior Timber Wagon and Gear, for $500. The Mules are six years old the present Spring, of quick action, and very gentle,—capable of performing hard service. Also, 4 good Horses, Timber Wagon and Gear, for $350, and a first rate second hand Salem made Road Wagon, for $75. Also,

100,000 MORUS MULTICAULIS TREES, deliverable next Fall, at 2 cents per foot for the root and main stem, warranted genuine and in good order.

A liberal credit will be given if desired; Note bearing interest at 6 per cent. required. Address at Fayetteville, N. C.

JONATHAN EVANS, Jr.

May 17, 1840. 98tf

DR. TAYLOR'S BALSAM OF LIVERWORT.

THE cures and benefits produced by the use of this medicine, in all cases of diseases of the lungs, is almost incredible.

Persons afflicted with coughs, colds, asthma, difficulty of breathing, pains in the side or breast, spitting of blood, catarrhs, palpitation of the heart, oppression and soreness of the chest, whooping cough, pleurisy, hectic fever, night sweats, difficult or profuse expectoration, and all other affections of the chest, lungs and liver, should not fail of procuring a bottle of this medicine.

Wonderful Cure of Consumption.

Although Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort has found hundreds of advocates, and has produced so large a number of testimonials in its favor, I cannot withhold my small meed of praise. Being predisposed to consumption, both from peculiar formation and hereditary transmission, I tried every means to check this disease and strengthen a naturally weak constitution. I spent two years in Pisa, one in Rome, two in Florence, and another in the South of France, seeking meantime the advice of the best physicians. Two years since I returned to this country, in about the same situation as when I left. I had seen in the reading rooms in Europe much said in favor of Doctor Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, and as soon as I arrived in this city, I used it, and in three months I was so well I concluded I could pass the winter here safely, and did so. I have used an occasional bottle now and then during the time, but am now in as good health as is possible. My cough has wholly ceased, and my lungs have every feeling of health.

S. PROUTY, *Western Hotel, Courtland street.*

☞ The above Medicine is for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store. 98

For Sale.

AN elegant SORREL MARE, 4 years old, broke to the Harness.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.

September 1, 1840.

The Subscriber

HAS just received and offers for sale, three Road Wagons, suitable for one, two and three horses. Also, the running part of a two horse wagon, at the maker's prices, all made in the best possible manner. Also making, and could be finished at short notice, four heavy Wagons, suitable for four and six horses. Apply to

JAMES MARTINE.

September 1, 1840. 13-1mteow4w

SCHOOL.

THE SUBSCRIBER, at the suggestion of several friends, and in accordance with a wish expressed by others, intends to open a **SCHOOL** in this town, for instructing in the common branches of ENGLISH EDUCATION, and the FRENCH LANGUAGE, to commence on Monday, the 28th of September.

It is also his intention to open an evening Class, of two hours, in WRITING, ARITHMETIC, and BOOK KEEPING, for the accommodation of such as may be engaged in business pursuits during the day, and who may wish to improve themselves in those exercises.

ROBERT P. THOMSON.

Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1840. 14-4*w.*

THE HUMAN HAIR

IS warranted staid or restored, and the head kept free from dandruff, by the genuine

Oldridge's Balm of Columbia.

Remember the genuine as described below.

This is certified to by several Mayors, Ministers of the Gospel, British Consul, Physicians, and a great number of our most honorable citizens, to be seen where it is sold.

Daring Fraud!

This article has been imitated by a notorious counterfeiter. Let it never be purchased or used unless it have the name of L. S. COMSTOCK, or the signature of COMSTOCK & CO., on a splendid wrapper. This is the only external test that will secure the public from deception.

Apply at the wholesale and retail Office, No. 2 Fletcher street, near Maiden Lane and Pearl street. Address, COMSTOCK & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists.

☞ The genuine is for sale by
M. R. WILLKINGS, Fayetteville, N. C.

January 1, 1840. 78-eowly

GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS,

Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned as agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf

HAYS' LINIMENT.

THIS fine article is warranted to cure PILES in all cases, or no pay taken for it.

Glaring Fraud!

A notorious counterfeiter has dared to make an attempt upon this article, and several have been nearly ruined by trying it. Never buy it, unless it has the written signature of COMSTOCK & CO. on the splendid wrapper. That firm have the only right to make and sell it for 20 years, and all from them is warranted perfectly innocent and effectual in all cases.

N. B. Always detect the false by its not having he above signature. The true sold only by

COMSTOCK & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists, No. 2 Fletcher st., N. York.
SOLOMON HAYS, Original Proprietor.

☞ The genuine is for sale only by
M. R. WILLKINGS, Fayetteville.

Moffat's Vegetable LIFE MEDICINES.

THESE medicines are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and enduing them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable, the happy effects of

Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters

Have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefitted, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them; and to remove the hardened faces which collect in the convolutions of the smallest intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhœa, with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death: and hence the prejudice of those well informed men against quack medicines—or medicines prepared and heralded to the public by ignorant persons. The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means, the liver and the lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia; Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heart-burn and Headache, Restlessness, Ill-temper, Anxiety, Languor and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhœa, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scurvy, Ulcers, Inveterate Sores, Scorbutic Eruptions and Bad Complexions, Eruptive complaints, Sallow, Cloudy, and other disagreeable Complexions, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Common Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In FEVER and AGUE, particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful; so much so that in the Fever and Ague districts, Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

All that Mr. Moffat requires of his patients is to be particular in taking the Life Medicines strictly according to the directions. It is not by a newspaper notice, or by anything that he himself may say in their favor, that he hopes to gain credit. It is alone by the results of a fair trial.

MOFFAT'S MEDICAL MANUAL; designed as a domestic guide to health.—This little pamphlet, edited by W. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffat's theory of diseases, and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevalent diseases, and the causes thereof. Price, 25 cents—for sale by Mr. Moffat's agents generally.

These Valuable Medicines are for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

FAYETTEVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY.

HAVING declined further supervision of the Female Seminary, it is but just that I should express to its former patrons and friends my confidence, that in the hands of Mr. Spencer, it will be conducted with ability and faithfulness, on the general plan heretofore pursued. Mr. Spencer, as a teacher, is laborious, accurate and persevering.

R. W. BAILEY.

THE Subscriber will open the Seminary on the 15th of October next, and hopes by giving his entire and exclusive attention to the business—aided in each department by competent, efficient Female Teachers—to merit the patronage heretofore bestowed. In regard to the plan he intends to pursue, he has only to say, at present, that he is DETERMINED to give a course of instruction in each department as THOROUGH as possible. The Academic year will be the same as before; commencing on the 15th October, and closing on the 15th July, and divided into two sessions. Pupils charged from time of entrance to close of session, and no deduction made for absence, except in cases of sickness.

TERMS—IN ADVANCE.

Elementary Department, or Second Class,	$8 00	per Session.
First Class,	16 00	"
French Language,	10 00	"
Drawing and Painting,	10 00	"
Music on the Piano Forte, accompanied by the voice,	25 00	"
Music on Guitar,	25 00	"
Use of Piano,	3 00	"
Incidentals,	50	"

G. SPENCER.

August 1, 1840. 9tf

FAYETTEVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY.

MR. & MRS. SPENCER are now happy to announce to the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that they have been successful in securing the able services of Miss M. A. Dickinson, in the Music and French department of the above Seminary. Miss D. has been an able and accomplished teacher for the last three years, in a variety of the ornamental branches, including Music on the Piano, accompanied by the voice, French, Drawing, Ornamental Needle work, &c. As to her competency in Music, we refer to the statement below, of Mr. Brown, Professor and Teacher of Music, New Haven, Con. In French, she is a superior scholar,—speaks it with perfect ease and fluency.

"NEW HAVEN, Aug. 31, 1840.

"*Dear Sir:* In reply to your note of this date, I have to say, that I have been acquainted with Miss Mary Ann Dickinson for the last three years. She has taught music in this city, during that time, to the *universal acceptance* and *satisfaction* (so far as I have heard) of her numerous pupils. I consider her to be a lady of good mind, apt to teach, urbane in her manners, and well acquainted with music, particularly with the Piano Forte. I am happy to hear that you have succeeded in securing the able services of Miss Dickinson, and hope and believe that she will prove a valuable acquisition to your Seminary.

"Accept, dear sir, &c.,

"ALLING BROWN,
"*Prof. and Teacher of Music, New Haven, Ct.*"

As to the English Department, we shall furnish a *thorough and complete* course of instruction, from the elementary lessons of childhood to the higher branches of Literature and Science adapted to the mature scholar. Well aware of his responsibility for the successful improvement of each pupil, the Principal will take every class in this Department, to the utmost possible extent, under his *direct and personal care.* In addition to the use of Globes and illustrations heretofore used, there will be connected with the Seminary this year a competent set of apparatus, comprising the whole set invented by Mr. Holbrook, of Boston, together with extensive additions, by means of which we shall elucidate the principles of Arithmetic, Geography, Geometry, Astronomy, Natural Philosophy and Chemistry. For the satisfaction of parents and friends, a weekly report of the recitations and deportment of pupils will be made out and sent to them; and as this is regarded as a very important stimulus to effort, we hope parents and friends will take a particular interest in them. The same building will be used for the School as heretofore, and the same arrangements are made for boarding.

G. SPENCER, *Principal.*

September 5, 1840. 14tf

French Burr Mill Stones For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the article to be *genuine;* if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1840. 13*tf*

Donaldson Academy.

THE Trustees will, on the 4th day of August next, offer for sale at Public Auction, on the premises, all that valuable property situated in the immediate vicinity of Fayetteville, known as Donaldson Academy.

The property consists of about 20 acres of Land, with a large two story building with wings, used as an Academy, and furnished with a tolerable Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus, &c., two good two story Dwelling Houses with necessary Out Houses, and several small buildings used as Dormitories for the Students.

Fayetteville, May 5, 1840. 96-ts

Sale Postponed.

THE sale of the above Property is postponed till the 10th day of November next.

July 21, 1840.

☞ The Carolinian and Watchman of the South will please copy.

NEW BOOKS.

HILDRETH'S LIFE OF HARRISON;
Sketch of Harrison's Life and Services;
Harrison Melodies;
Harrison Almanac;
Log Cabin Anecdotes;
History of the late War, by Brackenridge;
France, its Court, King, &c. by Gen. Cass;
Domestic Education, by Matthew Carey; &c.

Just received by

E. J. HALE.

HARRISON'S SPECIFIC OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofulous and other Tumours, Ulcers, Sore Legs, old and fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammation, Scald Head, Women's sore Breasts, Rheumatic Pains, Piles, Tetters, Eruptions, Chilblains, Whitlows, Biles, Corns, and External Diseases generally. It is likewise greatly superior to any medicine heretofore discovered for the chafed backs and limbs of Horses; for ring worms, chapped lips, and in short for every external bodily evil that may fall to the lot of man and beast. Altogether the proprietor feels no hesitation in stating, or in putting it to the proof against all competition, that

Harrison's Specific Ointment

Is vastly superior to every thing of the kind which has heretofore been offered to the public; and the proprietor not only vouches for its *general* good qualities, but is willing to risk his reputation on a *single trial,* for he knows, from the most ample experience, that it cannot be used without immediate and palpable benefit in any one of the complaints for which it is so highly recommended.

Price, 50 cents per box.

☞ For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

May 1, 1840. 96-1Y

Blanks for sale at this Office.

TO THE AFFLICTED.

Hadlock's Vegetable Powder and Sirup,

For Diseases of the Lungs, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Coughs, Colds, &c.

The operation of this Medicine is particularly mild and safe. It promotes a gentle and healthy perspiration, and checks morbid and pernicious sweatings, relieves chronic affections and congestion of the lungs, assuages cough, promotes a free and mild expectoration, removes pains from the chest, relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration, corrects obstinate costiveness, and leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs readily yield to this certain remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and it restores the patient to the bodily vigor which that wasting disorder, the consumption, it left to its natural operation, so surely destroys.

☞ For sale by the Proprietor, on Hillsborough street, and at the Store of James H. Hooper.

The Proprietor has received the following testimony from the Rev. Simeon Colton, a gentleman well known:—

TO THE PUBLIC.

Mr. James Hadlock has for some time been in the practice of preparing vegetable powder and sirup for diseases of the lungs, coughs, colds, &c which have been extensively used in and about Fayetteville, N. C., as well as in other places, by people who have suffered under those and similar complaints. They have acquired a high reputation, and are considered by many as superior to any other medicine for the above-named diseases. And I have reason to know from my own experience, and from the efforts of the medicine, as used in my family, that it is highly valuable, while its operation is mild and safe. It is recommended to all who may be laboring under the complaints named, to give it a thorough trial, and is confidently believed that there will be no disappointment in the result.

SIMEON COLTON.
Principal of the Donaldson Academy.

Fayetteville, Feb. 18, 1839. 35tf

Rowand's Tonic Mixture,

AN INFALLIBLE CURE FOR AGUE AND FEVER.

A FRESH SUPPLY of this valuable Medicine just received from the Manufactory at Philadelphia. For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store for $9 per dozen, or $1 per bottle.

October 5, 1839.

The "Deobstruent Pills"

ARE confidently offered to the public from the Agent's knowledge of their efficacy as experienced by himself and many others. It is a well established fact that obstructions of the Liver, Spleen, Biliary Ducts, &c. form the basis of most of the complaints with which we are afflicted; hence are Dyspepsia, Head-ache, Heart-burn, Imperfect and irregular state of the Bowels. These disorders neglected, eventually destroy the strongest constitutions, and cannot be counteracted but by medicines that are truly effective. Removing obstructions, giving a healthy movement to the secretions, life and tone to the system throughout, are some of the benefits to be derived from these pills. They are offered for sale by the subscriber, with such directions accompanying each box. They are known by him as the composition of an eminent Physician, who has successfully studied and treated these complaints in both Hemispheres.

JOHN H. PEARCE, *Sole Agent.*

Fayetteville, Feb. 4, 1840. 86tf

Certificate of Rev. A. B. McGilvary, of the South Carolina Conference.

I certify, that for three years past I have frequently taken "the Deobstruent Pills," and unhesitatingly pronounce them the best medicine for biliary attacks that I ever have used. I have also in numerous cases frequently administered them to others, and in no instance without a sensible and speedy benefit. I fully recommend them to the afflicted.

ALEX'R B. McGILVARY.

PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS

ARE daily effecting some of the most WONDERFUL AND ASTONISHING CURES that have ever been known, in consequence of which they have now become a shining mark, against which the arrows of disappointed hope, envy and unchristianableness, are levelled without distinction. The town and country are alike filled with their praises. The palace and poor-house alike echo with their virtues. In all climates, under all temperatures, they still retain their wonderful powers, and exert their unattended by age or situation. They are simple in their preparation, mild in their action, thorough in their operation, and unrivalled in their results.

PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS are Anti-Bilious, Anti-Dyspeptic, and Anti-Mercurial, as they may be justly considered a *Universal Medicine,* as they are peculiarly beneficial in the following complaints: Yellow and Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Croup, Liver Complaints, Sick Headache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the Spleen, Piles, Cholic, Female Obstructions, Heart-burn, Furred Tongue, Nausea, Distension of the Stomach and Bowels, Impure Diarrhœa, Flatulence, Habitual Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Blotched or Sallow Complexion, and in all cases of Torpor of the Bowels, where a cathartic or an aperient is needed. They are excellent, mild in their operation, producing neither nausea, griping, nor debility.

Price, 50 cents per box, or $4 per dozen.

☞ For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

May 1, 1840. 96-1Y

SOUTHERN TONIC. COSTER & COXE.

AGUE AND FEVER.

And every symptom of general Debility speedily and permanently cured by

COSTER & COXE'S
ORIGINAL
SOUTHERN TONIC.

COSTER & COXE, the inventors of this celebrated medicine, from a long residence in the South, and from the nature of their vocation, have been brought immediately in contact with the Ague and Fever in its most obstinate forms, and have frequently been compelled to witness the entire want of success in the practice of the most skilful Physicians. The usual and popular mode of treating the disease has been, first to evacuate the stomach and bowels, and then resort to the use of Tonic—of which class of Medicines a very great variety have been recommended to the Public—all of which have had their advocates, and that which has been by far the most popular one, has been Peruvian Bark and its preparations, particularly that of *Quinine.* There are insurmountable objections to the administration of Quinine, as to most individuals, (when carried to a salutary point,) it produces a roaring in the ears, nausea, and a headache, very similar to a bilious headache; and when it effects a cure it is seldom permanent. It was the hope of avoiding this state of things that induced us to try the "Southern Tonic," and we are happy to say that its success has surprised *even us.* As there is no Arsenic, Mercury, or any thing *in the least* hurtful to the human constitution in it, there can be no objection to the administration of the Southern Tonic to the most tender infant; indeed it will be found the most delicate and effective medicine known in those cases of Disorganized Stomach and Bowels, and of general debility which so frequently present themselves in children.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine has been received, on consignment, at the Book Store, Fayetteville, N. C. Price $1 per bottle, or 9 per dozen.